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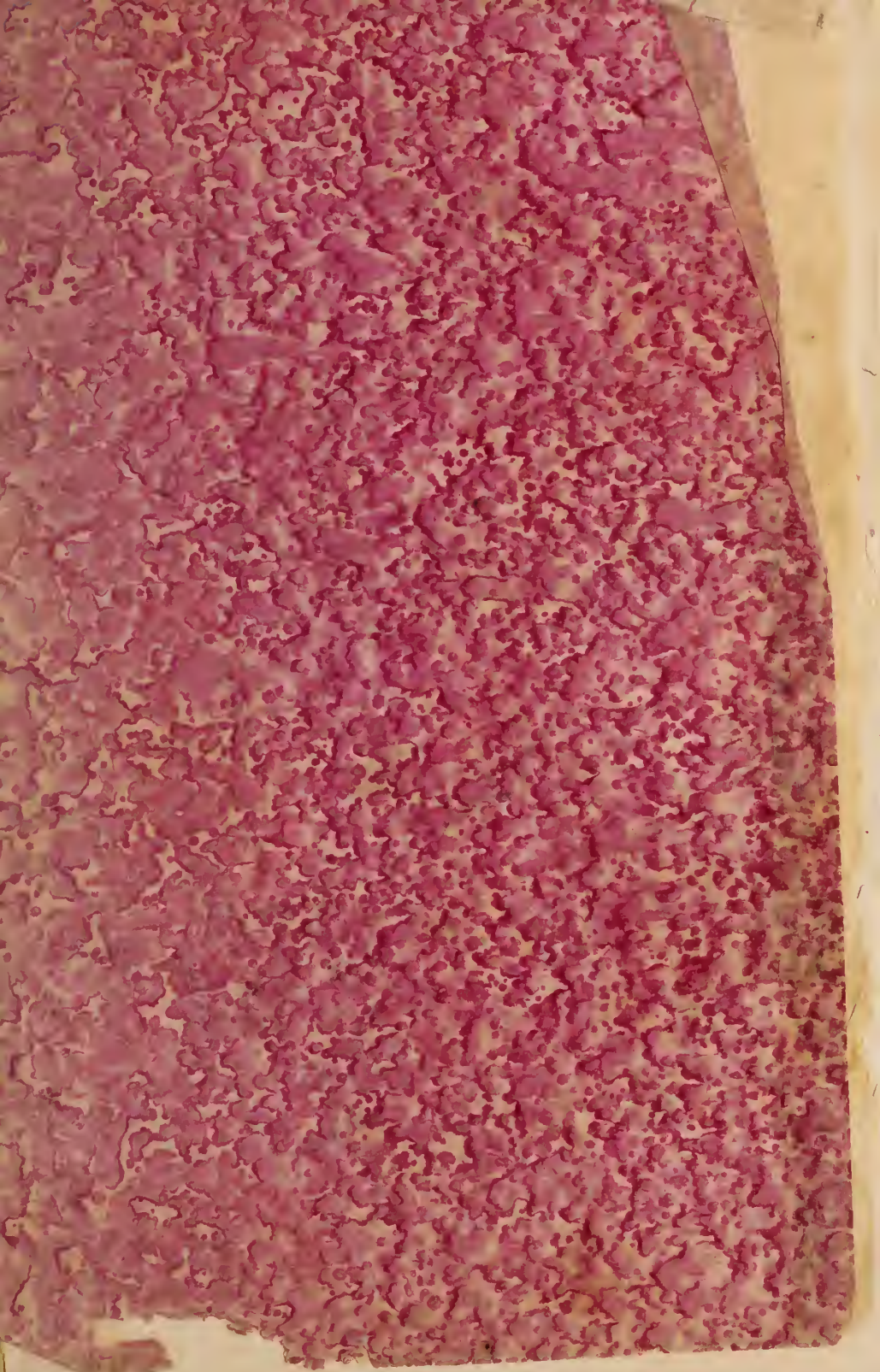
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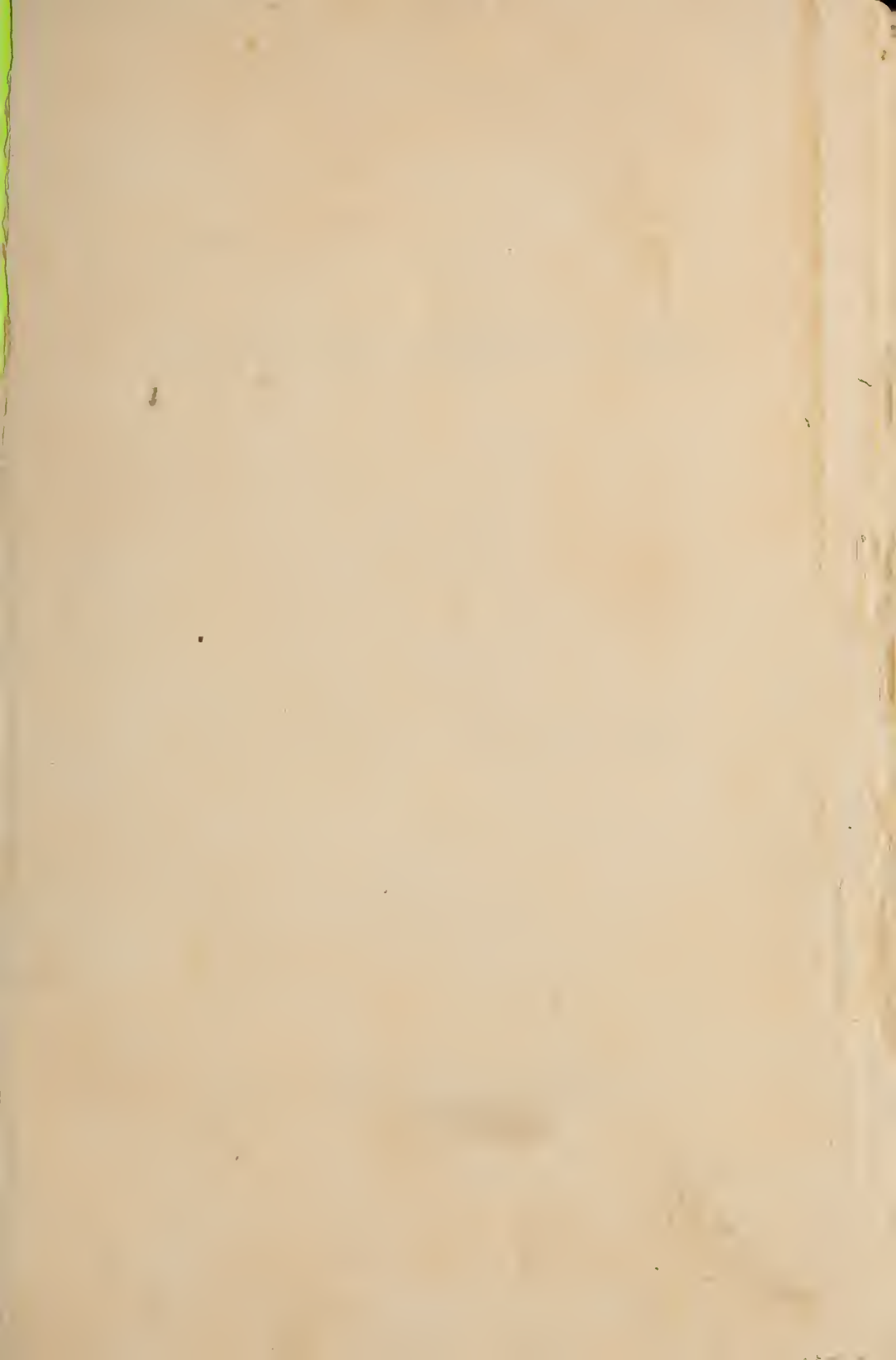
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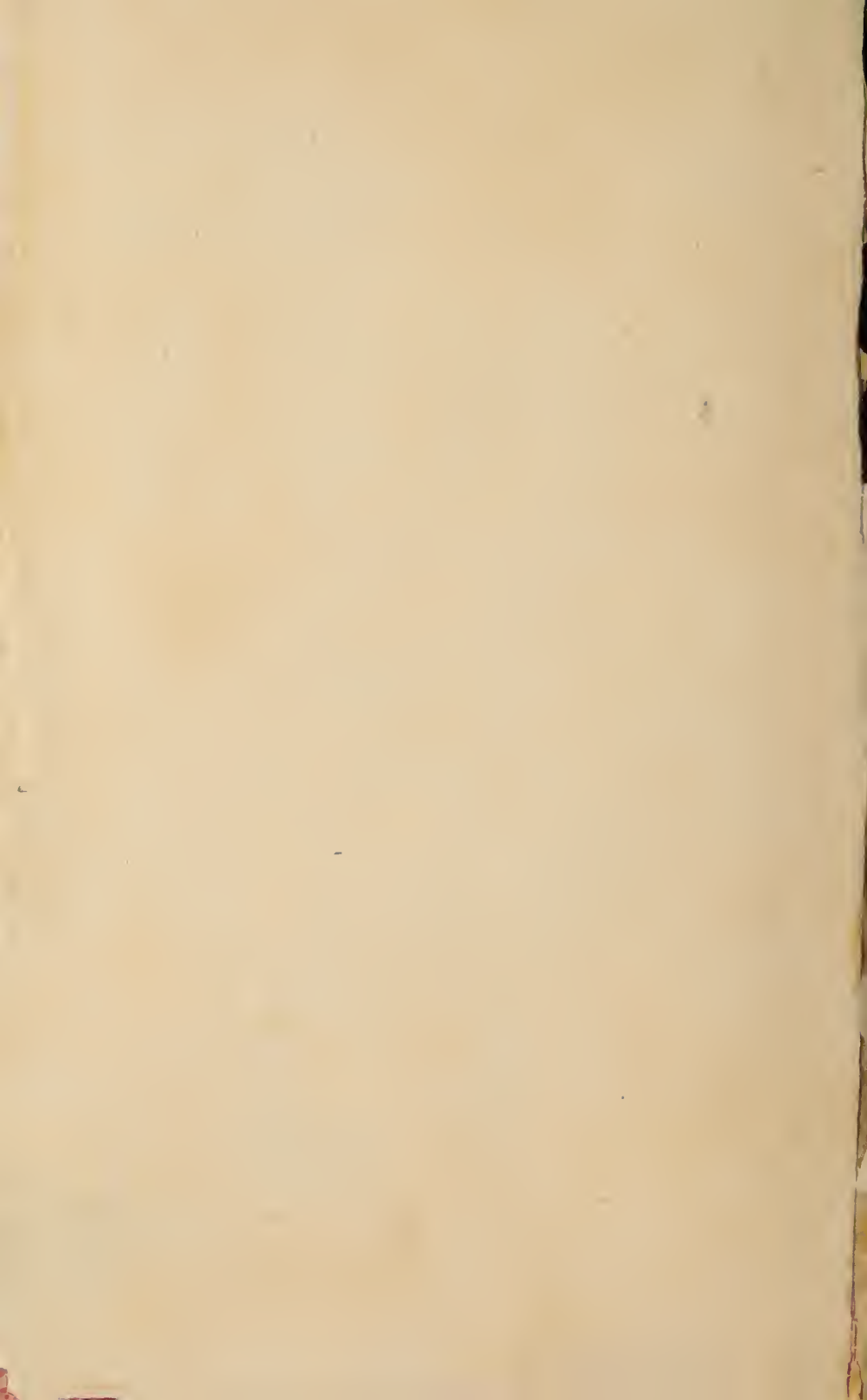
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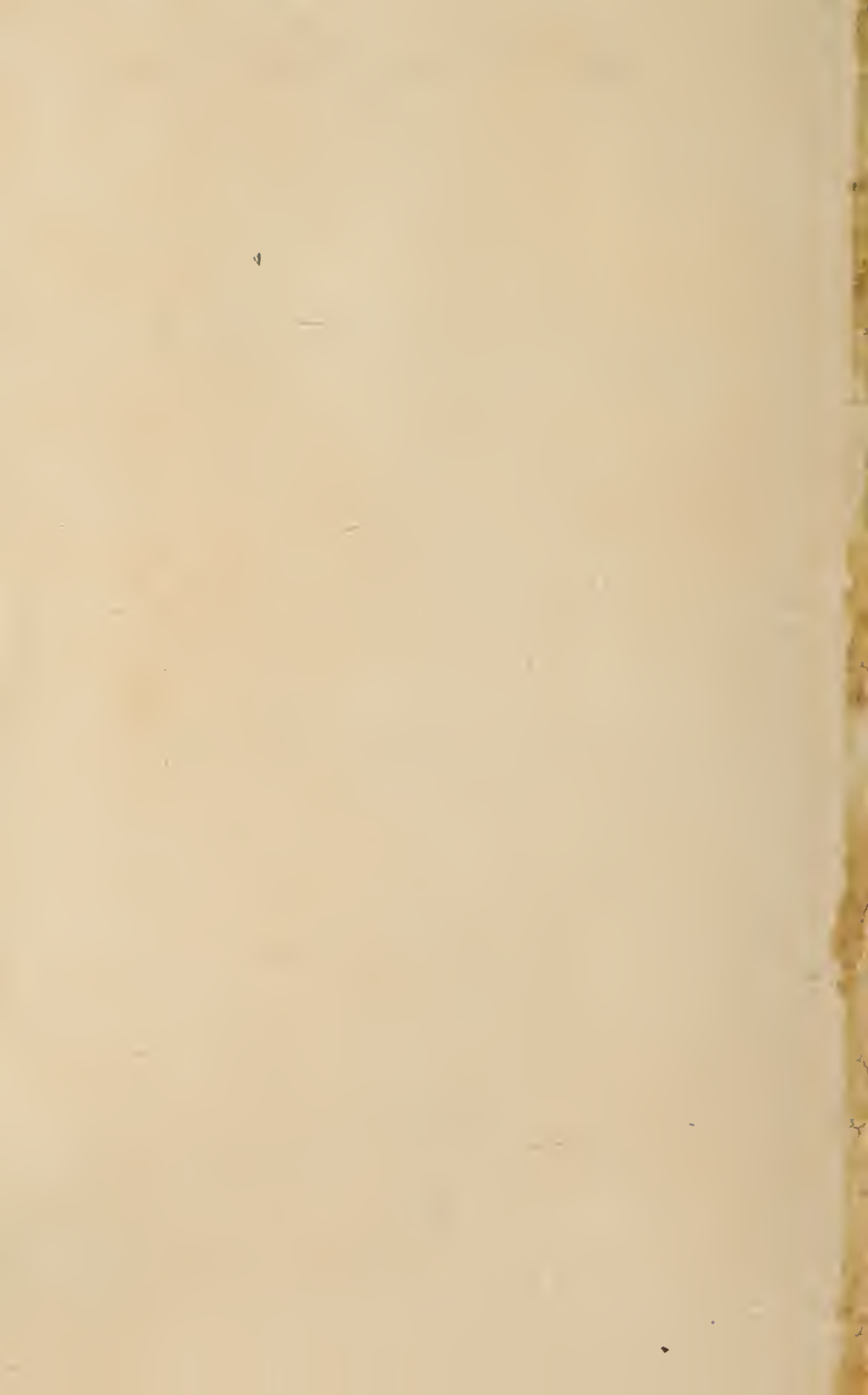
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## CHINESE REPOSITORY.

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ART. I. *Narrative of the destruction of the H. C. steamer Madagascar, given by her commander J. M. Dicey, in a letter to his excellency rear-admiral sir William Parker, K. C. B.*

[Before introducing this narrative, we must detain the reader with a few explanations. The spot at which the party landed, was in the district of 惠來 *Hwuilái*, in the department of 潮州 *Cháu-chau*, a few miles westward from Namah (or *Nán-ngáu*). Just below the district of 潮陽 *Cháu-yáng*, southward towards the sea, a narrow inlet opens and the water sets back, forming a long bay, on the western bank of which is a military station, a fortress, called 靖海所 *Tsinghái só*, or the fortress of *Tsinghái*. It was a few miles southeast from this fortress, where the party landed, and proceeded to *Hwuilái*; from thence, they were carried through the districts 陸豐 *Lufung* and 海豐 *Háifung*, to 惠州府 *Hwuichau fú*, in a course a little north of west, and a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. *Hwuichau* stands on the southern bank of a large river; and is distant, nearly due east, say one hundred miles from Canton;—the river unites with the *Chú kiáng* just below *Whampoa*; and is, we presume from the reports we have heard of it, navigable for small ships quite up to *Hwuichau*, and perhaps still higher.

The conduct of the Chinese government was, in this affair we think, very reprehensible. Sir Henry Pottinger had been pleased to spare the authorities of Canton, on condition that they remained neutral. Under these circumstances, therefore, the party, thrown upon the coast of the province, ought to have been immediately restored. The governor could not but have known they were English. The demand for their release made by the American merchant and consul, was urged *solely* on the ground of their being shipwrecked foreigners; and it was urged that, as such, they ought, in accordance with a provision of the Chinese laws, to be immediately restored. How the hong-merchants represented the case to the governor, and how his excellency reported it to his imperial majesty, we have never been able to ascertain.—In one point captain Dicey is in error, and it is right that the error should be corrected. We *know* the American vice-consul was *not* induced

to act as he did by any "strong influence" of a third party; that influence, unfortunately at the moment, was operating in the opposite direction, and what was done was occasioned only by a sense of duty and humanity to the persons in captivity. The reasons for withholding the communication, till the present time, are obvious.]

SIR,—Being released from the hands of the Chinese, it now devolves on me to lay respectfully before your excellency a full and correct account of the loss of the late H. C. armed steamer *Madagascar*, while under my command, and of the sufferings and privations of myself and party while in captivity; also of the measures adopted for restoring me and my companions in captivity to liberty and our country, which have been crowned with success.

I arrived at Hongkong on Monday, 13th September, 1841, and having received orders from captain Nias, c. v., H. M. ship *Herald*, senior officer, that I was to join your excellency immediately, then on the east coast of China, I commenced taking in coals, watering, and receiving provisions. Having completed these duties, and received the dispatches for your excellency and the post-office packets, I finally left Hongkong on the morning of the 17th in prosecution of my voyage. I experienced calms and light easterly winds the whole of the 17th; on the 18th the wind increased to a strong breeze, and on the 19th it blew hard from the eastward, with a very high sea—so much so, that at almost every plunge, our jib-boom and bowsprit were under water; the topmasts were housed, with the yards all on deck, and the steamer made as snug as possible for progressing against adverse weather.

On the 19th Sep. at noon, we were in lat.  $32^{\circ} 50' N.$ , long.  $117^{\circ} E.$  Clouds with increasing wind and the weather very unsettled, and a high sea running. At 6 p. m. sighted the Lamock islands, bearing N. by W. about fifteen miles, and shaped our course for the Brothers. At 9 p. m., the after accommodations were filled with smoke, and as the vessel had been repeatedly on fire in the former voyage in the coal boxes, and smoke was seen escaping from the starboard after coal box scuttle on deck, I thought the coals in the boxes were on fire. I turned all hands up, and commenced passing them on deck, but at 10 p. m. was satisfied that the coals in the boxes were not on fire though very much heated; at 10.30 p. m. the smoke was too dense to remain below in the after part of the ship. I therefore closed all the hatches abaft, and covered them with awnings and curtains to smother it as much as possible, leaving only a part of the main hatch open. This was nearly over the place where I supposed the fire to be, viz. the bulkhead abaft the boiler, and a

constant stream of water was thrown on the after part of the bulkhead and upon the coals in the after hold, by means of engine pumps and hose.

At 11 P. M., I ordered Mr. Oliver, the chief officer, who took with him Mr. Sharpe, the third officer, Mr. Burbank, the gunner, Mr. Wilson, 2d engineer, and a gang of hands, to clear away the coals from the fore part of the bulkhead, and to rip open the coal box plates, which was effected by midnight, although the heat below from the boiler (steam being up) as well as the fire was almost intolerable. The plates of the coal boxes being fitted over, and covering the top of the boilers, by opening them, we got immediately at the fire, and discovered that the lower part of the bulkhead was to all appearance consumed, and the coals in the after hold on fire. A plentiful supply of water was kept up abaft as well as before the bulkhead, and being satisfied that the coals in the after hold were on fire, I ordered the cocks in the engine room to be opened and five feet of water to be let in; the steamer was also put before the wind to smother it as much as possible, and prevent its spreading aft to the magazine.

At this time it was blowing very fresh, with dark gloomy weather and a high sea running. At 2.30 A. M. of the 20th, I indulged the hope that we had got it under, and as I could keep up a constant supply of water by buckets, ordered the steam to be blown off, and the fires to be drawn to cool the ship as much as possible in the vicinity of the flame. In this hope I was disappointed, for at 3 A. M., I discovered the fire had taken hold of the ship's side, and cabin deck, and was spreading aft on the starboard side; we could distinctly hear the crackling of the wood and the rapid progress the fire was making aft. At about 3.30 A. M., the ship became enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, and we could scarcely stand upon the deck, at the after part of the vessel, the smoke being so very painful to the eyes. Although a constant supply of water was kept playing upon the fire, and every possible exertion made on the part of all hands, still our efforts were in vain, as the vessel became heated all over, and the flames gained so much ground, that we could see the fire through the bull's eyes in the scuttles on the outside of the ship, while the pitch boiled out of the seams on deck. The smoke being so thick that it was impossible to remain below even in the engine room, I covered all down, and about 4 A. M. came to the determination of taking to the boats. I mustered all hands on the quarter-deck to make my arrangements; there were 99 souls in all on board, who were appor-

tioned as follows; to the first cutter 42, to the second cutter 30, to the third cutter 20, and to the gig 7.

The gig, with the complement allotted to her, shoved off by my orders in charge of Mr. Sharpe, third officer, who had with him one European soldier, one European sailor, and four Lastbars, with orders to remain near by the vessel; for the sea was running so high that I was fearful if she remained alongside, she would be dashed to pieces by its violence. On his leaving, the vessel fell off, the boat got under the bows, and was never seen after.

The 3d cutter was in charge of Mr. Bowman 2d officer, but being an old boat, and having struck under the counter of the ship, she separated in two pieces. Mr. Bowman was picked up by the men in the 2d cutter, then lying astern of the steamer; but all the other hands perished. The first and second cutters were to have shoved off together, but the sea was running so very high, and the ship rolling so heavily, that they came in contact with the ship's side and each other several times, and were much injured. The first cutter being on the lee quarter, I got into her, having some time previously ordered capt. Grattan, H. M. 18th R. I., two European soldiers, two Chinese carpenters, and the remaining Lascars to get in, leaving Mr. Oliver, chief officer, (whom I had previously informed I would lay off upon our oars a few yards from the ship to make room for the second cutter to get in the same position on the lee quarter, where the first cutter then was that thus he might embark himself and the remainder of the crew with greater facility,) and a few others that were to go in the second cutter. But in the darkness of the night, and the ship being so enveloped in smoke that we could with difficulty see, by some unaccountable mistake, a portion of the Lascars intended for my boat went on board the second cutter, and then cut her adrift. Learning this to be the case from Mr. Oliver who hailed me, I pulled up under the stern, and Mr. Oliver, chief officer, Mr. Maxtin, surgeon, Mr. Burbank, gunner, two engineers and others, lowered themselves from the lee quarter into the boat. But Mr. Mispelaar, the purser, must I fear have fallen overboard in endeavoring to get in.

We had 42 in all in the first cutter, whose dimensions were 24 feet long by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  beam. This accounts for so large a proportion of Europeans being with me, and among them the chief mate, who was allotted in charge of second cutter; and Mr. Bowman, who, as I before stated, was picked up from the third cutter, remained in charge of the second. After quitting the ship, it was my intention to have carried into effect my first arrangements and trans-

ferred Mr. Oliver and the others to the second cutter, and received an equal portion of Lascars from her into the first cutter. But from the high cross sea that was running, this was found impracticable; for had the two boats come in collision, it would have been inevitable destruction to both. Preparing the boats and embarking occupied from 4 till 5 o'clock of the morning of the 20th of September, when I finally quitted the unfortunate Madagascar.

Ten minutes after, the vessel was in flames from the funnel to the after part of the skylight in the quarter deck, and the main mast gone and hanging over the side. The weather at this time was threatening and unsettled, with a strong northeast gale and high sea. Being so near the equinox, I thought it most advisable to steer for the land in hopes of falling in with a fishing boat, as I had passed several the day before; but in this I was disappointed, the unfavorable aspect of the weather probably preventing their remaining out at sea. At 10 minutes to 10 A. M., the steamer blew up with a loud report, and we saw the immense column of smoke from the explosion, being I suppose about twelve miles from her at the time. It had been my wish to have remained close by, and have seen the last of this ill fated vessel, but the state of the sea and weather would not admit of doing so without almost certain destruction to all those in the two boats.

The second cutter was in company with me for several hours when I suddenly lost sight of her; the sea at this time (about noon) was very high, and I came to the conclusion that she must have swamped; for in my own boat, although I had packed the men around the gunwale of the boat as close as they could possibly sit together, as being the best means available of keeping out the water, still several seas broke in, and it was with the greatest difficulty she was kept free. At one time, having shipped a heavy sea, the boat apparently became water-logged; so that we scarcely ventured to hope that we should succeed in freeing her. We could show no other sail than a blanket, and with great difficulty kept the boat from being overwhelmed by the heavy cross sea that was running.

We reached the land near Breaker Point about 10 o'clock P. M. During the night we had several narrow escapes, from being stranded on the reef and scattered rocks off the Point. At one time the rocks were not more than six or eight feet from the boat, with a high rolling sea dashing against them, while the dark and gloomy night, the unsettled weather, and all of us drenched to the skin from spray and tops of the seas combing over us, added to the horrors of our

situation. We had moreover been without food from Sunday afternoon at 4 P. M. till this time 4 A. M. of the 21st; consequently we were all exhausted, but every effort that men in our condition could put forth was exerted, and after dragging along the edge of the reef, and close to the breakers, we succeeded in clearing the Point. At that time the wind shifted round to southeast and south, and somewhat increasing, the boat could not lay clear of the land. She was at last stranded about seven miles to the westward of Breaker Point, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

Finding that we must inevitably fall into the hands of the Chinese, the dispatches for your excellency, as well as those for their excellencies H. M. plenipotentiary and sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., were effectually destroyed by myself and captain Grattan, who was the bearer of those sent by the right honorable the governor-general of India. Thus end the disasters we encountered, up to the time of our being thrown on shore into the hands of the Chinese, a period of 32 hours, during which we were placed in a position of the greatest trial, difficulty and danger, and which I am happy to say was borne throughout by my officers and crew with the greatest patience and fortitude, more particularly that part of the time our efforts were exerted to extinguish the fire, when every officer and man on board carried into effect my orders with zeal, promptitude and unflinching firmness to the last;—particularly Mr. Oliver, the chief officer, who remained very near the flame during the whole time. In bringing this to a close, I would bear testimony to the great assistance I received from captain Grattan, H. M. 18th Royal Irish, a passenger, and the five European soldiers who were with him, during the whole of the night of the 19th September.

Prior to landing, I had determined, had we fallen in with the fishermen, and any difficulty arisen with them as to our nation (for Amoy as I had learned a few days before had fallen into British hands), to say that we were Americans, in hopes of inducing them by a liberal reward to take us to Macao. But we met no fisherman, and almost as soon as the boat stranded, it was seized and broken to pieces by the natives. We were then invited by a fisherman to his hut, and, when he understood we were not English, he appeared disposed for a handsome reward to convey me and my companions to Macao; but while engaged in arranging through our Chinese carpenters with him about the terms, a petty officer, with a number of followers, arrived, and marched us to a village about two miles from the beach. On our way there, the crowd meanwhile increasing at every

step, we were suddenly set upon, some of us knocked down, all more or less threatened with weapons, and every man stripped nearly naked, the attendants of the officer encouraging and joining in this brutal and cowardly attack. We probably had a narrow escape at this time, for the Chinese carpenters told us, they were disputing whether or not they should take our lives.

Having reached the village, we were confined in a dark and filthy outhouse, and after a short time were supplied with rice and water, and exhibited to successive multitudes of the people, who pressed upon us, nearly to suffocation. About 3 P. M. a petty officer came, and by his orders, we were locked up for the night.

During the whole of the next day, 22d September, we remained at the same place, receiving the same treatment. We were informed that we should march the next day to Hwuilái, distant about 20 miles; and about 10 o'clock on the 23d, we commenced our journey. Several other officers also arrived, among whom was one who appeared to take an interest in us, and undertook for the sum of \$250 to have a letter conveyed to Macao. He also informed us through our Chinese carpenters, that if we were Americans, or if we would even persist in stating that we were so, (for he evidently had suspicions to the contrary,) he would for the sum of \$3,000, but which as the difficulties increased he raised to \$6,000, engage to clear us through the authorities at Canton. In the helpless situation in which we were placed, I determined to try the experiment, and on my arrival at Hwuilái, where we were detained for a week, I, with extreme difficulty, wrote my first letter, addressing it to captain Belcher, R. N. and to Messrs. Matheson and Burn, at Macao, and acquainted them with our position and the hopes we entertained for deliverance.

Having undergone a ridiculous examination before two officers of higher rank than we had before seen, our carpenters acting as interpreters, we left the place on the 30th September, and continued our journey with only one day's interval until the 6th of October, on which day, we embarked in chop boats for Canton. During this journey, we suffered severely from fatigue, sore feet, and exposure to a burning sun; we were also miserably fed, lodged and clothed; and in short, experienced every description of annoyance, humiliation, filth and wretchedness. During this journey, moreover, our carpenters unfortunately disclosed that we were English. We continued our course in the boats up to the 10th, when we were met not far from Canton by a deputy from the governor, who ordered us back to Hwuichau, a place we had passed two days before. We accordingly returned there on the 12th.

Here I received a letter addressed to us at the suggestion of Mr. Matheson, by his agent in Canton, Mr. R. an American merchant, acquainting me that arrangements were in progress for our deliverance, agreeably to the plan suggested in my letter from Hwuilái. Also that two linguists had been dispatched from Canton to investigate our case, and that he had made a demand upon the government for us. He at the same time gave some useful advice for our guidance, and inclosed a line from captain Belcher informing us, that our plan would be adopted. After the investigation which took place on the 16th of October, and which was conducted on the part of the authorities with much care, we succeeded in deceiving them from their partial ignorance of nautical matters, and have reason to believe that at its conclusion they were persuaded we were really Americans. It became imperatively necessary that Mr. R. should be acquainted with the result and information we had given them. Our Chinese friend managed with much difficulty for the sum of \$130 to get this forwarded to Canton, so as to reach there prior to the official dispatches, that thus he might be enabled to answer any questions that would probably follow. This safely reached its destination, and we received the answer to it in 8 days on the 24th Oct., which gave us to understand that the authorities were preparing to forward us to Canton. We waited anxiously for the order for release to arrive, but eleven days after the official dispatch left, a letter arrived from the governor, ordering a second trial to be held to ascertain if any letters had passed between us and merchants at Canton. This was done, without their discovering that any communication whatever had passed between us, although they asserted that Mr. R. admitted that he had received a letter from us. The officer who came in charge of us from Hwuilái, and our Chinese friend, were both obliged to proceed to Canton, and by this opportunity I wrote Mr. R. on the 29th October, informing him of all that had occurred, and begging if anything had transpired regarding the letter, to endeavor by some means to turn it to our advantage; for if the governor should discover that I had really sent a letter, the lives of our Chinese friend, as well as of the two carpenters would in all probability be forfeited.

On the 23d of November, I received a letter by the hand of our friend, who, although he had been separated from us by engagements on other duty, managed to keep up the communication with our friends at all hazard. This letter informed me that the governor had made some objection to the wording of the document sent in by



him, demanding our release; but which being explained, that he had received a letter from a friend at Macao and not from us, the governor was satisfied; and as all difficulties now appeared to be removed, there could be no reasonable pretext for much longer delaying our release.

On the 24th and 25th November, I wrote an answer, although with extreme difficulty to avoid observation, and sent it by the friend to Mr. R., inclosing a letter for Macao, in which was a hurried statement of the loss of the steamer, with the names of my companions in captivity, begging that it might be forwarded to the senior naval officer at Hongkong. The cold weather having now set in, accompanied with heavy rains, and we being housed in the open verandah of a temple, which was but partially covered with a mat roof, and sleeping on the damp brick floor, nearly all of us without shoes or stockings and little or no clothing, (for the Chinese had only given each of us an old jacket,) diarrhœa and fever began to make their appearance amongst us; and I applied to the officers in charge of us to forward a letter to Canton for a supply of clothing and medicines. Since nothing had been discovered against us, I could only attribute this want of kindness to the officers having a strong suspicion as to our real character. They complied with the request, and dispatched my letter to Mr. R. on the 18th of November. On the 5th of December, we received the clothes and medicines sent, which added much to our comforts, for we had been without a change of linen of any description for eleven weeks; our sickness now soon disappeared. The period from the 23d of November (date of the last letter) to the 26th of December was an anxious time to us. Among other rumors which we heard, was one that the governor would not take upon himself the responsibility of releasing us; and had reported the whole affair to the emperor; and that we should be detained until an order arrived from the court of Peking.

At this time our Chinese friend made his appearance with a letter to us from Canton, informing us we were to be released and forwarded to Macao. I also received a public letter through the Chinese officers from Mr. Delano, American vice-consul, informing me that I and my party were to be delivered over to the Rev. Mr. Bridgman, at Macao, which gentleman would hand me a letter nearly the counterpart of one, an extract from which is here attached, received at Weichau.

*Copy of a letter from Mr. Delano, vice-consul U. S. to the*

"Rev. E. C. Bridgman.

"Canton, 18th December, 1841

My dear sir,—Before I left Macao, I received your note covering the translation of a communication from the authorities, and calling my attention to the case of the shipwrecked people in Weichau; I intended to have thanked you for the one, and to have spoken of the other, before I left, but press of other engagements prevented me. Almost immediately after my return, I got into a correspondence with the hong-merchants, and after some considerable delay and *management*, terms were settled, upon which they agreed to deliver the shipwrecked people (about forty in number) to my order in Macao. And to this effect the authorities of Canton sent instructions to Weichau, several days since. The officer who has charge of the party of foreigners, has a letter from me to you, requesting you to receive the said people, and to give him a few lines to show to me, saying the promise of the authorities had been fulfilled. And I hope within a day or two they will all be in safety with you. I do not know what statements the hong-merchants have made to the authorities, regarding the country to which the wrecked vessel belonged, but I have reason to believe that they have taken upon themselves a good deal of responsibility in order to get the sufferers clear; and that if it were to come to the knowledge of the officers that they were English, the hong-merchants might find a difficulty. To save them from trouble, I would ask the favor of the captain and his companions to *refrain* from publishing in the local papers any account of their shipwreck and sufferings, and I would also thank you to get Mr. Matheson to take measures to prevent any printed notice of the matter in either of the newspapers, Register or Press, for a month or two to come. A notice stating the officers and crew of a *foreign* vessel wrecked to the east coast, after being detained for two or three months, had been liberated and brought to Macao, &c., would of course be unobjectionable."

On the 30th of December the Weichau fú, or prefect of the city, informed me that he would forward myself and party to Macao the day following, and the two Chinese carpenters were to follow us in a few days. I remonstrated in their behalf, but to no purpose; and we all, forty in number, embarked from Weichau on the 31st December, having been there eighty days. We stopped at Tungkwán to change boats, but they could not be procured, and were compelled to proceed around by way of Canton. We there embarked in other boats, and on the morning of the 6th Jan., 1842, arrived at Macao, where I was most kindly received by the Rev. Mr. Bridgman, who took us to his house, and gave the necessary documents to the Chinese officers who came in charge of us from Weichau. He also rendered me every assistance in having my crew accommodated for the night, (for it was 6 P. M. before we landed from the boats,) and then proceeded with myself, Messrs. Grattan, Oliver and Maxten, to the residence of our kind countryman, James Matheson,

esq, who gave us a most hospitable reception. He had taken the most lively interest in our fate from the first; to this interest and to the perseverance and strong influence which this gentleman possessed with the American consul and merchants, and exerted in our behalf, is to be attributed the success of the means adopted, and which have now come to such a successful termination. To Mr. Delano, the American vice-consul and Mr. R., American merchant, I am much indebted for their generosity in behalf of the unfortunate, and throughout they have rendered every assistance in their power to obtain our release from the hands of the Chinese authorities.

I would here respectfully beg to state to your excellency that our Chinese friend has in every way acted his part faithfully, and by his coöperation, in being able to have access to the officers about the person of the governor of Canton; the services rendered by him were mainly instrumental in deceiving the authorities, which with the other means and exertions of our friends has now restored us to liberty.

J. M. DICEY.

*Com. late war steamer Madagascar.*

Hongkong, January 19th, 1842.

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ART. II. *Narrative of the second campaign in China.* By Keith Stewart Mackenzie, esq., late military secretary to the commander-in-chief. London: Richard Bentley, 1842. Pp. 253.

THIS little volume will furnish the author's particular friends with a very fair account of the details of the war, during the period Mr. Mackenzie was connected with the expedition, from the 27th of November, 1840, till the arrival of sir Henry Pottinger, August 10th, 1841. The narrative is faithful, but lacks interest, from a want of descriptions of personal adventures and natural scenery, and an almost entire silence regarding the opinions and intentions of the commander-in-chief. From the military secretary of his excellency, something more was expected. We have glanced over all the pages, from beginning to the end of the book, and have found very few particulars that are not already given in our own Repository. He came, as he says, with "the hope of seeing some *actual* service in his profession;" and consequently was sadly disappointed whenever anything prevented his realizing that hope.

An instance of this occurred on the 8th of January, when the squadron moved up the river to attack the batteries at the Bogue. At the moment the firing began, a flag of truce was observed coming towards the flag-ship.

"The boat was *manned* by an old woman, having for her *compagnon du voyage* a man of the lowest description, who proved to be the bearer of a chop from admiral Kwán, to captain Elliot; the purport of which was to obtain a grace of three days, to enable them to communicate with Kishen. This was acceded to, and our answer was taken in the *Nemesis* by lieutenant William Maitland, who had an interview with the Chinese admiral, who was most civil; and when told by lieutenant Maitland that he must desist from all further hostile preparations, replied, That he dared not surrender the forts, but if able we might come and take them. In consequence of this, all idea of hostilities was laid aside. I leave the reader to imagine, if he can, the feelings of the fleet on this occasion; to attempt to describe them would be useless." (p. 26.)

Another similar disappointment was experienced on the heights of Canton, May 27th, when firing was about to commence, preparations for escalading having been completed.

He gives some amusing particulars regarding the flag of truce—so often hoisted, and so often disregarded. Once, "the plenipotentiary, when on his way to Canton, was fired at while under a flag of truce."

On the 21st of January, 1841, at the suggestion of captain Elliot, the squadron that had been nearly two months in the river, occupying Chuenpi since the 8th, retired from the inner waters, and proceeded to Hongkong. The military secretary remained behind "to assist captain Scott of H. M. S. Samarang, *governor of Chuenpi*, in restoring the forts" to a Chinese officer. The restoration was made in due form.

On the 27th January—the day sir Gordon Bremer took possession of Hongkong, captain Elliot had a formal interview with Kishen at Second Bar. Many officers, naval and military, with the French consul and captain Rosamel of the French corvette *Danaïde*, accompanied H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary—and proceeded in the *Calliope*, *Hyacinth*, *Larne*, *Nemesis*, and *Madagascar*. In order to give as much *éclat* as possible to the meeting, the band of the *Wellesley*, and also one hundred picked men of the Royal Marines, commanded by captain Ellis, having under him lieutenants Stransham and Maxwell, were in attendance as a guard of honor. On arriving off Chuenpi, the whole party were distributed among the two steamers, which gave and returned salutes as they passed the several forts.

The landing-place was inclosed by a slight bamboo railing, roofed over, and covered with bright colored cloth. Under this, the guard of honor and band were drawn up to receive the plenipotentiary. The tents, in which the interview was to be held, were about three hundred yards from the landing-place, and were surrounded by smaller tents, for Kíshen's own guard and suite. The plenipotentiary was received in a handsome outer tent, where the whole party, individual by individual, was introduced to Kíshen. After this ceremony was over, he invited captain Elliot and a few others into an inner tent, "where," says the military secretary, "we found chairs arranged on each side of an ottoman, upon which Kíshen immediately seated himself, in a manner in which tailors are wont to pursue their laudable vocation—his staff standing around him. We sat on chairs, captain Elliot on the left, and the hon. captain Dundas on the right—the former being looked on, in China, as the seat of honor. Mr. Grey, a young midshipmen of H. M. S. Herald, son of the late bishop of Hereford, had accompanied his captain; and Kíshen took the lad, and placed him at his side, commencing a series of questions relative to the boy. Captain Elliot mentioned that Mr. Grey is nephew of the late prime minister, at which Kíshen seemed pleased, and inquired his age. On being informed that he was only fifteen, he remarked that one so young would be much better employed at home in learning his books, than in learning the use of his sword." (p. 29.) Not one word—not one hint—not even a guess, is expressed by our author regarding the business of the interview with the "talented Tartar."

In the Appendix, he gives a number of tables showing the whole number of guns, taken from the Chinese between 1st of January 1841, to June of that year, which were 1,211. Several of these were 68 *prs.*; and all were found in the forts and junks on the river, or about the city of Canton.

A good "Sketch of the operations of the British forces, by land and in the river," against the city of Canton, precedes the narrative, and is the best part of the book—of which it is needless for us to say more.

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ART. III. *A Public Manifesto by all the people of the twenty-six districts of Tíng-hái.*

OUR district of Tíng-hái stands orphan-like in the midst of the sea; our manners and customs are plain and unsophisticated, nor are there wanting among us those who have been faithful statesmen and upright men. From the time that the present family ascended the throne, the virtue and valor of our ancestors has been the theme of history, and for the last two hundred years our hills and vallies have been at peace; which may in a great measure be attributed to our daring and hardiness. On a previous occasion, the English rebelled and invaded Tíng-hái; we seeing that their appearance resembled the human species, though their dispositions were brutish, and that they only wished to hold commercial intercourse, consented to dwell with them, and raised no disturbance; and last year when they again came we treated them as host and guest, and held intercourse as usual. This spring, the imperial soldiers came to exterminate them, but because these people during the two years that they have been here made some show of mock humanity and goodness, we were duped by them, and stood tamely looking on to see who conquered, and who was defeated. And further we found that if we had recourse to arms, it would only confirm their enmity, and expose us more than ever to its deadly effects, which was the reason why orders were sent to stop the progress of the imperial troops. We have submitted to these insults and injuries because of our desire to save our lives and properties, not to say that we have been willingly so foolish and so traitorous. But now their ships having been burned by our soldiers, the English have gone everywhere burning the houses of our people, and have without any cause carried some of them into captivity; they have seized on their persons and demanded money for their ransom; and they have demolished the temples, and desecrated the images of the gods themselves! And they have further called together a band of villains to act as police, who daily rob clothes and other articles, and extort money; and they have forbidden us to plough our fields, and the good grain that was planted near the city they have compelled us to root up again: in fine, to judge from their varied tyranny and oppression, they will be satisfied with nothing less than the very lives of us people of Tíng-hái! Formerly we sacrificed our good name for our lives and our properties, but these being now as it were no more, what further have we worth caring about?

It now happens that the great awe-inspiring general Yiking has issued a proclamation to the effect that those who can kill these robbers will be rewarded, and if their houses are burned or their properties destroyed, they will be refunded. How much better then that in the midst of death we should have a chance of life by screwing up our courage for their attack and destruction, than that we should set as with our hands tied awaiting death, or that we should leave behind us the stigma of traitors, and that our ghosts should blush to see our fathers in the other world! For that end we must summon up our resolution, every man of every district must unite like so many pillars of the glorious cause; we must go to the temples and there solemnly swear, with hands and hearts as one, that wherever we can meet them and find an opportunity, we shall kill them, and wherever we see a ship unprepared we shall burn her. Perhaps some may say, "they are strong and we are weak." But then I answer, they are few and we are many; they cannot afford to be a moment off their guard, and we can conveniently wait for opportunities; they cannot move a step from where they are, whereas we may carry out our plans anywhere; if we do not succeed the first time, we may try it a second; if we fail in an attack by sea, let us next try a land attack; if fair means miscarry, foul means may obtain the same end. By using poison, by concealing a dagger, we may cause their guards to be no guards, and render all their preparations of no avail.

They have come from the distance of several tens of thousands of miles, and they have entered into the midst of our territory; this then becomes a war of the few and the many. If we kill a man of their's, it is always a man lost to them; if we burn a ship, it is always a ship the less; until by this means we shall speedily see all their ships and men perishing imperceptibly before their eyes. Besides their little country has already been well nigh exhausted by the length of the contest, they have no resources to make up for losses, so that even without exterminating them, they must ere long die off of themselves. Lately there was a ship added to their number, but she is a *French* ship, which the English have invited to assist them, by which we may see that their strength is at a low ebb, and their ability not equal to the task they have undertaken. But the people of France are in their dress and appearance somewhat like the natives of China, and they are also respectful and kind. Let us, the people of Chusan then proclaim [to the French] that the English foreigners sold opium, and deluged our Central Land with their poison;

that the great emperor, who loves his people, as children, again and again forbade them to use it; that the English were obstinate and would not obey his commands, for which he took their opium and destroyed it; and for this they lighted the torch of war. But this affair took place at Canton, and had no reference whatever to Ting-hái, yet they suddenly took possession of our district. Still the great emperor graciously consented to pardon their crime, and restored them several tens of their people who had been taken, and permitted them to continue their commercial intercourse as usual at Canton; but they being full of wickedness availed themselves of the pretense to make peace, suddenly to attack the Bogue forts at Canton, when our people were off their guard, and to kill a number of our officers and soldiers. That our gracious emperor being full of goodness as heaven itself, and looking upon the English as so many wolves and tigers, with whom it were unworthy to enter into discussion, paid them back the price of their opium. But these having not an atom of conscience and being insatiately greedy, without any reason whatever attacked Amoy in Fukien, and a second time took our Tinghái in Chekiáng, where they have conducted themselves in the most ruthless manner. And this was not done because they had any very skillful leaders, or valorous soldiers, but because our civil officers were without knowledge, and our military men fearing that there was no one to head the good people, and lead them on *en masse* to oppose the enemy, which had caused that Chinhái, Ningpo, Funghwá, Yüyáu, and other places have been alike exposed to their ravages, so that their cup of iniquity is filled to the brim, and they are now treating us Tinghái people with greater cruelty than ever; and other words to that effect. The great French nation seeing an address from us the common people, such as this, must say in reply that they will on no account be disobedient or give assistance to the rebel English. There are now five men of that nation living at Hú Tsáimau's house, who are constantly telling our people that the hearts of the English foreigners are poisonous, that we must on no account hold intercourse with them, or afterwards we are sure to suffer by it; that they (the English) are not like us (the French) who depend upon heaven, and that all the people of the other countries whom the English have invited to assist them [in this war with China] detest their wickedness and deceit, and look upon them as enemies. This implies then that their support from foreign countries is cut off, and we, though we be at enmity with the English, yet must on no account injure a single ship or a single individual be-



longing to the French nation; he who disobeys this injunction, we shall all of us adjudge him as guilty of reckless murder. In reference to the linguists of Canton and Fukien, whom the English depend upon as their very wings, these were originally good subjects of our Central Land, who perhaps fled from punishment, or were seduced to serve them, but who never willingly left the land of their fathers to join the ranks of these birds and beasts. On a previous occasion our high officers graciously permitted them to return to their allegiance, and now there is a linguist belonging to one of the ships, who has already proceeded to the camp and returned to his duty; and among them who carry on their business, there are those who have privately made their arrangements with us, though they still remain with them, and profess to serve them, so that in this respect their wings are already pretty well clipped. But we are the same people, and yet we cannot assist in slaying them! If there be those among us so besotted that they will not awaken, then we must look upon them as not having human hearts, and we must slaughter them as we would sheep or pigs, and in this way they will also be dispersed.

The homes of all these black, white, and red devils are removed several tens of thousands of miles from this; they have fought now for three or four years; when a city is taken, their officers get fat upon it, but what wealth or fame awaits them? When they meet in the shock of battle and cross their swords, it is done by order of their officers, who thus doom numbers of them to destruction. If they live, it is only as strangers in a far country; if they die they become ghosts in a distant land. Truly they are much to be pitied! They are constantly saying so to our people, and tell their complaints with abundance of tears. Lately at Chápú, Kanfú (Gough?) was wounded, when the whole of them swelled with the greatest hatred and indignation; they retired, and said to our people, 'We do not wish to fight, but are compelled to do it, and must obey orders; so there is no help for it! If your soldiers could kill our *mang-tá-hí* (mandarins), we should then be able to return home;' and other words to that effect, which proves that they are on the point of a mutiny. If then these said black and white devils will seize their officers and deliver them over to us, we the said people of Chusan will no longer remember our previous enmity, but will beg our high officers to send them back to their homes. Oh ye black and white devils! Why should you throw away your lives in assisting the tyranny of your masters to be cut in pieces by us? If ye do not soon awake to a sense of what is for your benefit and injury, or if you do not secretly

agree with us to deliver up your leaders or to kill them, we shall not be able to know who is good and who is bad, but you must all of you be either captured or killed; we will on no account permit a single man of you to return home! Ye linguists and interpreters, who are detained among them by compulsion, must translate these sentiments into their language, and declare the same to them all, which will be a work of the greatest merit.

The son of Ching tálaúyó, the commandant of Chúchau fú, had previously assembled a thousand ships, and ten thousand volunteers; he had several times burned their ships, and carried off their people, thereby reaping a harvest of merit. We have lately heard that Liú, the lieut.-governor having requested Ylípú to make peace, young Mr. Ching's ships and volunteers are now dispersed, and he is gone to accompany the bier of his great father to his native place. Let us all agree to send people to stop young Mr. Ching, and we must charge him that he on no account forget the enmity he owes the English for the death of his father, and that he turn not his back on the great duty he owes his country:—he will assuredly again come and re-assemble his ships and volunteers. If the English barbarians still dare to remain squatted in our island and oppose us, we shall then arrange with him (i. e. Ching tálaúyé), and fix upon a day when he will attack with his ships and volunteers from without, and we shall rush in dealing death upon them from within. Moreover we shall request the French people to coöperate, the linguists from Canton and Fukien will privately assist us; the black and white devils longing for home only wish that they may get defeated in order that they may return; they will on no account exert themselves to defeat their opponents, so that these barbarians, though their ships and guns may be powerful,—what difficulty will there be in pointing out the day when they will be all utterly exterminated? Moreover, our people in burning the ships of the English have a much quicker plan than the slow process of using fire-junks. Let us therefore covenant together, that if there be any among us who coveting their paltry gains forget their own name and fame, who throw obstacles in the way of this public covenant, or whose hearts incline towards the English, as well as those who through fear of death, or danger fly away, and will not aid and assist us to kill the robbers, then such people are no longer worthy to be considered as sons of Tinghái; they must be the offspring of those barbarian dogs!

Though they may by good luck escape the laws of land, yet they are sure to meet an ignominious death, their properties will be dissi-

pated, and their posterity entirely cut off. All we, however, who cherish a faithful heart within our breast, must have no shifting or changing of opinion; we must look forward to the time when we must utterly cut off the barbarians, when each shall be able to enjoy his estate in peace, and perpetuate his virtue to succeeding generations. Thus shall we fulfill the great duty we owe our country. Those who have done meritorious deeds on a large scale will be rewarded with the glories of official employment; those who have labored, on a more humble scale, will be rewarded with money. It is right then for all of us who have blood and breath valorously to exert ourselves, and strive to be foremost in the good cause. Let us not deceive ourselves, thereby burdening our memories with a still greater load of shame. Let these sentiments be reverentially borne in mind by all. A respectful declaration.

Táukwang, of the Tá Tsing dynasty, 22d year, 4th month, 29th day. (June 7th, 1842.)

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ART. IV. *Topography of Fukien; situation and boundaries of the province; its area and population; subdivisions, mountains, rivers, harbors, &c.*

THE opening of two ports of Fukien, Fuchau fú and Amoy, give new importance to a province, which long ago had acquired celebrity on account of its productions and foreign commerce. With a population of 14,777,410, on an area of 53,480 square miles, comprising 34,227,200 English acres, Fukien may well be regarded as no "mean province." Lying between the parallels 23° 30' and 28° 30' N., and those of 1° W., and 4° E. of Peking, it enjoys a temperate climate, in a position favorable for both domestic and foreign commerce. Its ancient name is 閩 *Min*, still often used instead of the more common one 福建 *Fukien*,—"Happy establishment." It is bounded on the north by Chekiáng; on the west, by Kiángsí; on the southwest, by Kwángtung; and on the south and east by the sea. Its seacoast is full of harbors, many of them spacious, commodious and safe. There are also, not far from the main, many islands, the principal of which are, Nán-áu, Tungshán, Híámun, Kiumun, and Háitán. The *Min* is the principal river; its branches extend

over full one half of the province, and after uniting all their waters into one channel below the city of Fuchau, mingles them with those of the ocean. Nearly or quite every branch of the Min has its fountain-head within the boundaries of the province; and indeed, with very few exceptions, the same is true of all the rivers in Fukien. On the north some small streams rise in Chekiáng, and flow southward into the department of Funing. On the northwest, two or three rivers of Kiángsí have their sources in Fukien. And again on the south, a few streams rising within the province flow across the boundary into Kwángtung. A high range of mountains stretches from the south to the north, the highest peaks evidently forming the line of demarkation between Kiángsí and Fukien. Several minor ranges of hills and mountains give diversity to the surface of this province, which presents to the view of the traveler very little level ground. In its general features, it is not unlike Maine in the United States, but is nearly double the size of that state. Its area is about the same as Nipál or Scinde.

The province is divided into twelve departments—ten *fú*, and two *chih-chau*; and into sixty-six districts—sixty-two *hien*, and four *ting*—the names of which we subjoin, copying them from the governmental books.

### I. 福州府 *Fuchau fú*; or the

Department of Fuchau, contains ten districts.

Its chief city is in lat.  $26^{\circ} 2' 24''$  N., and long.  $119^{\circ} 25' E.$  of Greenwich, or  $2^{\circ} 40' E.$  of Peking.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 閩縣 <i>Min hien</i> ,  | 6 連江 <i>Lienkiáng</i> , |
| 2 侯官 <i>Haukwán</i> ,   | 7 羅源 <i>Lóyuen</i> ,    |
| 3 福清 <i>Futsing</i> ,   | 8 閩清 <i>Mintsing</i> ,  |
| 4 長樂 <i>Chánglólh</i> , | 9 古田 <i>Kútien</i> ,    |
| 5 永福 <i>Yungfu</i> ,    | 10 屏南 <i>Pingnán</i> .  |

### II. 泉州府 *Tsiuenchau fú*; or the

Department of Tsiuenchau, contains six districts.

Its chief city is in lat.  $24^{\circ} 56' 12''$  N., and long.  $118^{\circ} 47' 40'' E.$  of Greenwich, or  $2^{\circ} 22' 40''$  of Peking.

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 晉江 <i>Tsinking</i> ,      | 4 南安 <i>Nan-án</i> ,  |
| 2 同安 <i>Tung-án</i> ,       | 5 惠安 <i>Hwui-án</i> , |
| 3 馬港廳 <i>Makiáng ting</i> , | 6 安溪 <i>A'nkí</i> .   |

III. 建寧府 *Kienning fú*; or the

Department of Kienning, contains seven districts.

Its chief city is in lat.  $27^{\circ} 3' 36''$  N., and long.  $118^{\circ} 24' 25''$  E. of Greenwich, or  $1^{\circ} 59' 25''$  E. of Peking.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 建安 Kien-án,  | 5 浦城 Púching,  |
| 2 甌寧 Ngauning, | 6 建陽 Kienyáng, |
| 3 政和 Chinghó,  | 7 崇安 Tsung-án. |
| 4 松溪 Sungkí,   |                |

IV. 延平府 *Yenping fú*; or the

Department of Yenping, contains six districts.

Its chief city is in lat.  $26^{\circ} 38' 24''$  N., and long.  $118^{\circ} 14' 20''$  E. of Greenwich, or  $1^{\circ} 49' 20''$  E. of Peking.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 南平 Nánping,  | 4 永安 Yung-án,   |
| 2 尤溪 Yúkí,     | 5 順昌 Shuncháng, |
| 3 沙縣 Shá hien, | 6 將樂 Tsiánglöh. |

V. 汀州府 *Tingchau fú*; or the

Department of Tingchau, contains eight districts.

Its chief city is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 44' 54''$  N., and long.  $116^{\circ} 26' 5''$  E. of Greenwich, or  $1^{\circ} 5''$  E. of Peking.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 長汀 Chángting, | 5 武平 Wúping,   |
| 2 上杭 Shángkáng, | 6 清流 Tsingliú, |
| 3 連城 Lienching, | 7 寧化 Ninghwá,  |
| 4 永定 Yungting,  | 8 歸化 Kweihwá.  |

VI. 興化府 *Hinghwá fú*; or the

Department of Hinghwá, contains two districts.

Its chief city is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 25' 22''$  N., and long.  $118^{\circ} 13' 50''$  E. of Greenwich, or  $2^{\circ} 48' 5''$  E. of Peking.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 莆田 Pútien, | 2 仙遊 Sienyú. |
|--------------|--------------|

VII. 邵武府 *Sháuwú fú*; or the

Department of Sháuwú, contains four districts.

Its chief city is in lat.  $27^{\circ} 21' 36''$  N., and long.  $117^{\circ} 33'$  E. of Greenwich, or  $1^{\circ} 8'$  E. of Peking.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 邵武 Sháuwú,   | 3 泰寧 Táining,  |
| 2 建寧 Kienning, | 4 光澤 Kwángtse. |

VIII. 漳州府 *Chángchau fú*; or the Department of Chángchau, contains eight districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 24° 31' 12" N., and long. 117° 59' E. of Greenwich, or 1° 24' E. of Peking.

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 龍溪 Lungkí,   | 5 詔安 Cháu-án,       |
| 2 漳浦 Chángpú,  | 6 雲霄廳 Yunsíáu ting, |
| 3 海澄 Háiching, | 7 長泰 Chángtái,      |
| 4 平和 Pinghó,   | 8 南靖 Nántsing.      |

IX. 福寧府 *Funing fú*; or the

Department of Funing, comprises five districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 26° 54' N., and long. 120° 5' E. of Greenwich, or 3° 40' E. of Peking.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 霞浦 Hiápú,  | 4 壽寧 Shauning, |
| 2 寧德 Ningte, | 5 福鼎 Futing.   |
| 3 福安 Fu-án,  |                |

X. 臺灣府 *Táiwán fú*; or the

Department of Táiwán (Formosa) contains 6 districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 23° N., and long. 120° 7' 50" E. of Greenwich, or 3° 32' 50" E. of Peking.

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 臺灣 Táiwán,   | 4 彰化 Chánghwá,      |
| 2 鳳山 Fungshán, | 5 淡水廳 Tánshúi ting, |
| 3 嘉義 Kiá-í,    | 6 澎湖廳 Pánghú ting.  |

XI. 永春州 *Yungchun chau*; or the

Department of Yungchun, contains two districts.

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|-------------|--------------|
| 1 德化 Tehwá, | 2 大田 Tátien. |
|-------------|--------------|

XII. 龍巖州 *Lungngán chau*; or the

Department of Lungngán, contains two districts.

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|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 漳平 Chángping, | 2 寧洋 Ningyáng. |
|-----------------|----------------|

I. *The department of Fuchau* is bounded on the east by the sea; on the north, by the departments of Funing and Kienning; on the west by those of Yenping and Yungchun; and on the south by that of Hinghwa. The city of Fuchau—the capital of the province and of the department—stands about twenty-five or thirty miles from the sea, on the northern bank of the river Min. In 1835, the brig Governor Findlay anchored in lat.  $26^{\circ} 6'$  north, and long.  $119^{\circ} 53'$  east, being  $3^{\circ} 26''$  north and  $28'$  east of Fuchau. The party, which left her in a boat to proceed to the Wúí hills, soon arrived off the fortress of Min-án, half way to the capital, at which place the river contracts and runs within very narrow limits, bounded by high and bold hills on each side. Four or five miles further westward is an island, called Pagoda island, beyond which the river reunites with a branch that puts off from it several miles above the city. The magistrates of the districts Min and Haukwán both reside at Fuchau. The districts of Chánglòh and Futsing lie on the south of the river, both bordering on the sea; and the latter extending to the frontiers of Hinghwá. On the north of the river, on the coast, are the districts of Lienkiáng and Lóyuen. Westward from the capital, on the southern side of the Min, are the districts of Mintsing and Yungfu. The chief town of Mintsing, bearing the same name, stands close upon the river. It was near this town that Mr. Gordon and his party, in 1835, were fired on by Chinese soldiers, and compelled to desist from their purpose of visiting the hills of Wúí. The Rev. Mr. Stevens, one of that party, described the country as being exceedingly rich and beautiful all the way up from the sea to this place, a distance of seventy or eighty miles. “Bold, high, and romantic hills give a uniform, yet ever varying, aspect to the country; but it partakes so much of the mountainous character that it may be truly said, beyond the capital we saw not one plain, even of small extent. Every hill was covered with verdure from the base to the summit. The less rugged were laid out in terraces, rising above each other, sometimes to the number of thirty or forty. On these, the yellow barley and wheat were waving over our heads. Here and there a laborer, with a bundle of grain, which he had reaped, on his shoulder, was bringing it down the hill to thresh it out. Orange, lemon, or mulberry groves, and other trees, sometimes shaded a narrow strip along the banks, half concealing the cottages of the inhabitants.” Further westward, on the northern side of the Min, are the two remaining districts of this department, Kútien and Pingnán.

II. *The department of Tsiuenchau* is bounded on the south and east by the sea, on the north by Hinghwá; on the northwest, by Yungchun; and on the west, by Chángchau. It is a narrow tract of land, exceedingly well watered by numerous rivers, and many bays and harbors—among which latter is that of Híámun, or Amoy. Du Halde says “the situation of the chief city is most agreeable, and renders it a place of great trade: it is built on a cape, and almost encompassed with water; and the greater Chinese vessels enter within its walls.” He speaks of several other cities as being most advantageously situated for foreign commerce. Particularly is this the case with Amoy. The magistrate of Tsinkíáng resides at Tsiuenchau, which stands on the northern bank of the Tsin kíáng, or river Tsin. *Anki* (Ankoj), known for its teas, lies due west from the chief town of the department. This district was visited by Mr. Gordon, under the direction of the Bengal government, in November 1834. His memoranda of the visit are to be found in our fourth volume. In that excursion he passed one of those stone bridges, of which there are several along the coast, and some of them ranked among “the wonders of China.” See Medhurst’s *Fukien Dictionary*, Introduction, p. xxiii. The district of Hwui-án is situated to the northeast from Tsiuenchau, and Nán-án to the northwestward from it. Tung-án and Mákiáng lie to the southwest, forming the southern portion of the department. The islands of Kimmun, Híámun, and Kúláng, fall within the jurisdiction of the magistrate of Tung-án.

III. *The department of Kienning* is situated on the northern side of the province, and is bounded, on the east by Funing and Chúchau in Chekiáng; on the north, by Kúchau in Chekiáng and Kwángsin in Kíángsí; on the west, by Shánwú; and on the south, by Fuchau and Yenping. It is a very mountainous region, giving rise to several small streams, which flowing southward form the Tung-kí, one of the principal branches of the river Min. The magistrates of Kien-án and Ngauning reside at the capital of the department, Kienning, near its extreme south. The districts of Ching-hò and Sungkí form the western portion of the department. On the north is Púching; and on the west are the districts of Tsung-án and Kienyáng. The Bohea (Wúí) teas are produced in this department. For a short account of these teas, and their particular localities, &c., the reader is referred to vol. VIII., page 132 and the sequel.



IV. *The department of Yenping* spreads out on both sides of the Min, between Kienning and Fuchau—having Kienning on the north, Fuchau on the east, Yungchun on the southeast, Lungyen on the south, and Tingchau and Shauwú on the west. Ascending the Min, the course from Fuchau to Yenping is nearly northwest. Yenping stands on the northern bank of the river. The districts of Yúki, Shá, and Yung-án compose the southern portion of the department; while Shuncháng and Tsiánglòh fill up the northwestern. The chief city, Yenping, is remarkable, as Du Halde informs us, for its bèng watered in every part by aqueducts, and for the purity of the language of its inhabitants, which is that of the ancient Nánking; and hence he supposes that it was first settled by a colony from that region of country.

V. *The department of Tingchau* is a narrow strip of land bordering on Kiángsí, having the departments of Sháuwú and Yenping on the north; those of Lungngán and Chángchau on the east; and those of Cháu chau and Kiáying in Kwángtung on the south. The country is mountainous, and in nowise remarkable for its productions.

VI. *The department of Hinghwá* is of very small extent, situated between Fuchau and Tsiuenchau, on the north and south; and between Yungchun on the west, and the sea on the east. Like the departments to which it is contiguous, Hinghwá is densely populated, with a rich, well cultivated, and very productive soil.

VII. *The department of Sháuwú* is situated on the northwestern portion of the province, having the departments of Kwángsin and Kiencháng in Kiángsí on the north and west; and those of Kienning, Yenping, and Tingchau, on the east and south. In its general features, it resembles Tingchau, being a part of that mountainous range that divides Kiángsí and Fukien.

VIII. *The department of Chángchau* constitutes the southern portion of the province, and is of a triangular shape, having the departments of Tingchau, Lungngán, and Tsiuenchau for the northern line, the seacoast for the southern, and the department of Cháu chau in Kwángtung for the western. The line of coast stretches from Namoh to the bay of Amoy. The capital of the department, which is the residence of the magistrate of Lungki, is situated due west from Amoy, at the junction of the Kiúlung and the Lung rivers. On the north and northeast is the district of Chángtái; and on the northwest is that of Nántsing. The district of Háiching is situated between Lungki and the sea; and its chief city stands upon

an island. Nearest to Chángtāi, on the coast, is the district of Chángpǔ; next is Yunsiáu; while Cháu-án lies at the extreme south. North of the last named district, is that of Pinghó. The department is populous, but not remarkable for its productions, or for any excellent qualities in its inhabitants. On the contrary, the people are reputed to be rude in manners and cruel in disposition. If common reports be true, infanticide is more prevalent here than in any other part of the empire.

IX. *The department of Funing* is situated, following the sea, at the opposite extreme of the province, bordering on Chekiáng. Like the last it is also of a triangular shape: the sea-line and the frontier of Chekiáng making a right angle at the northeast extreme of the province, while the third and longest line of the triangle is made by the boundary that separates this department from those of Kienning and Fuchau. The magistrate of Hiápú resides at Funing. Futing is situated to the north, on the coast. Shauning is also to the north, but westward from Futing. Fu-án is in the centre of the department; and Ningte on its south. The country is populous.

X. *The department of Táiwan* including the Pescadore islands (Páng hú tīng), has been described at great length in former volumes: see vol. II., p. 408, and vol. III., p. 496. The attention of the public has been recently attracted to that island, by the barbarity of its local government.

XI. *The department of Yungchun* is bounded on the north by Yenping and Fuchau; on the east, by Hinghwá; on the south, by Tsiuenchau; and on the west by Lungngán.

XII. *The department of Lungngán* lies on the west of Yungchun, north of Chángchau, east of Tingchau, and south of Yenping. These two are of small extent, and in their productions, and so forth, differ very little from those of Tsiuenchau and Chángchau.

*The productions of Fukien* are tea, grain of various kinds, oranges, plantains, lichí, lungyen, bamboo, ginger, gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, salt (both marine and rock), deers' horn, beeswax, sugar, fish, birds' nests, medicine, paper, cloth (both silk and grass), timber, &c., &c. The black teas come chiefly from those mountainous regions which are drained by the numerous branches of the Min, and form a most valuable article of export. On the opening of the port of Fuchau, these teas will easily be brought to that market, and not be subject to the heavy charges hitherto levied on them when carried overland to Canton. None of the other productions appear to

be found in very great quantities, though of most of them there is sufficient raised for domestic consumption. No doubt, however, that both Fuchau and Amoy will afford a ready market for many foreign commodities, to be given either for money or in barter.

ART. V. *Annual report for 1841-42, of the hospital at Macao, under the patronage of the Medical Missionary Society.* By  
B. HOBSON, M. B.

IN a former report it was mentioned that the capabilities of this institution had not then been fully tested, partly on account of its recent origin, and the fear and disquietude which pervaded the native community at that time, and partly from a reluctance to allow its medical duties to encroach upon the time necessarily devoted to studying the language; and although its operations had been from these causes restricted, it was anticipated that its influence and usefulness would rapidly advance. It is now my pleasing duty to inform the benevolent friends and supporters of this Society, that these anticipations have been fully realized. From July last up to the present date, there has been an uninterrupted attention paid to all the objects that have been presented for medical and surgical relief. The number of patients, whose names, ages, occupations, residence, and maladies, have been registered in the books of the hospital, during that period, is *five thousand two hundred and sixty-five*;—a number much greater than during any former period. That for the year ending 30th June, 1841, was 1457, showing a gratifying increase of confidence on the part of the natives in the skill and intentions of the foreign physician.

This number includes those only that have appeared for the first time, and consists of men, women, and children from this city, and the numerous and populous towns and hamlets in its vicinity; they have also come from Canton, and other parts of this and the neighboring provinces, and are chiefly persons of the middle and lower classes. But officers of government, both civil and military, have occasionally either personally or through others applied for medical aid. Two of these have come long journeys with this special object in view.

Though the number of in-door patients, 433, bears but a small proportion to the applicants for relief, it is gratifying to remark that it is an increasing one, and that the national reluctance and timidity to be in the house of a foreigner is gradually lessening; and though no allowance is made to patients for subsistence, excepting a sum of a little more than a penny a day to those entirely destitute, many show not only a willingness but a solicitude to be permitted to reside within the walls of the hospital, and have readily yielded obedience to the regulations of the institution, which prohibit entirely the smoking of opium, gambling, and idolatrous sacrifices. Two patients have died in the house, and both have been removed and buried by their relations without trouble or any judicial inquiry.

Besides the regular visits of the surgeon, the in-door patients have the constant attendance of native assistants. One of these, called Atsung, first came under my notice in April, 1840. Though a young man, he was then an opium-smoker of seven years' standing, and much reduced both in his property and health. I promised to cure him of the habit, and to give him employment. Having been recovered from this dangerous vice, and being found active and ingenious, and moreover acquainted with three dialects, his services were engaged in the dispensary. In July, 1840, he accompanied Dr. Parker to America, and after being kindly instructed in many points, with benefit to his mind, he returned to Macao in March, 1842, and has remained here since usefully occupied. The younger one Apün, aged 19, has been with me for a year and a half; he has a good native education, and possesses now a respectable knowledge of English. Both these are young men of talent, and bid fair from the favorable opportunities that they enjoy, to become better acquainted with the principles and practice of medicine and surgery according to modern views, than any of their countrymen. They are receiving instruction daily in all the elementary branches of medicine, natural theology, and religion, and with the blessing of God they will ere long prove benefactors to their country.

Before offering any remarks upon the subjoined list of cases, in which I shall confine myself to such as are interesting from some peculiar frequency, or as affording some trait of Chinese character, it is proper here to mention, that my esteemed friend and coadjutor Dr. Lockhart, has for nearly the whole term, kindly given me his assistance in taking three days of the week to prescribe for the out patients. I am also much indebted to him for his advice in important cases, and his readiness to assist at operations.

*A few remarks upon diseases of the eye.*

No country in the east, and certainly not one in the west, appear to have diseases of the eye so prevalent as in China; and here it is chiefly ophthalmia and its consequences. Severe catarrhal ophthalmia, arising from changes in the atmosphere, or from sleeping on the ground, come frequently under treatment. The solution of nitrate of silver of various degrees of strength, has been found an effectual remedy in this disease, where there is no chemosis. The simple acute and chronic conjunctivitis is also common; it is often caused by the practice of the barbers in cleansing the eyes by means of scoops and brushes. Solutions of copper and undiluted liq. plumbi suit this mild form of disease very well.

The chronic ophthalmia, with its usual accompaniments, is the most frequent and important disease of this class, especially where blood-vessels run either singly or in meshes over the cornea, rendering it opaque and dense. Many cases of this description have been admitted into the house, and after many trials from the mildest to the strongest remedies, have been discharged with good vision. It will be observed that purulent ophthalmia and inflammation of the internal tunics is very rare.

Some interesting cases of amaurosis, of various stages from slightly impaired vision to complete blindness, have come under observation. Among the cases, two from diving for oysters, and two from excessive study to obtain literary rank, were the most interesting. One of the latter was a young man of respectable parents from Weichau, a place some distance east of Canton, where the crew of the steamer Madagascar was imprisoned. This lad was 19 years of age, and when admitted into the hospital was quite blind. He had allowed himself only five hours' sleep each night for more than two years, and this united with licentious habits brought on the disease. His head was hot and excited, occasionally feeling giddy, troubled with unpleasant dreams, pulse quick, spirit depressed, bowels constipated, countenance sallow, iris moving slightly on the approach of a strong light. Antiphlogistic treatment, combined with continued counter-irritation was pursued regularly for about three weeks, which relieved the brain and benefited the sight. Tonics, as sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid, were now united with aperient pills and counter-irritants to the head, and from this time there was a gradual improvement each day. The iris of both eyes moved freely on exposure to light. Head free from uneasiness, no dreams, spirit better, and the sight sufficiently good to distinguish the color of objects, the strokes of

simple Chinese characters, &c. The same remedies were continued as before, with the addition of strychnine to the blistered surface, but whether this was useful or not I cannot say. In two months and a half after admission, he was discharged cured; being able to distinguish near and distant objects readily when assisted by concave glasses.

The other case of complete amaurosis, was a respectable school-master, who had been so untiring in his zeal and unceasing in his labors both night and day, as to destroy his sight. He was besides an opium-smoker of 23 years' standing, which no doubt helped on the paralysis. Blisters were constantly applied to the temples, and behind the ears, and the muriated tincture of iron, adding a drop each dose, with mild aperients were exhibited; but he could not remain in the house long enough to give the remedies a satisfactory trial. We decreased the opium, but dared not entirely relinquish its use.

The number of patients, with single or double *cataracts* that have been operated upon, has been twenty-five; of this number eleven have recovered their vision; of the remainder, two lost their sight from destructive inflammation arising from exposure to cold air; and the rest had their sight only partially restored, either from not returning for a second operation, or from the disease being complicated with amaurosis or glaucoma. The mode of operation, and the one which is sufficient in most if not in all cases, is that either of depression or division. Inflammation and that is conjunctival, rarely supervenes after such operations in the lymphatic temperament of the Chinese, if care is observed to keep the patient from light and wind.

*Inversion of the eyelids*, either partial or complete, is a disease that will always require remedying in China. Thirty cases of entropium have been thus preserved from blindness by an operation, and each year will add to the number. A great number of children and grown up persons, have been presented with total staphyloma, rupture and adhesion of the cornea, dense leucoma, &c., with the hope that something might be done for them; and when interesting children quite blind, have been dismissed as incurable, who might if other circumstances had been favorable, enjoyed the light of day, it has often excited the deepest pity for the distressed parents, and the poor child, perhaps unconscious of its *loss*, who is thus doomed to grope its way in darkness.

*Phthisis* has its victims in China, but it is slower in its progress and less frequent than with us. I apprehend that as our know-

ledge of the Chinese in different parts of their extensive territory enlarges, we shall find that in common with other eastern nations, they are peculiarly exempt from those acute inflammatory diseases of the viscera, which annually destroy such multitudes of our countrymen. They are also less liable to the effects and consequences of accidents and intemperance, and with the exception of the dreadful scourges of famine, small-pox, and cholera, with which they are occasionally visited, and the increasing evils of opium-smoking, I should say that there appears to be a fair proportion of health in China.

*Diseases of the skin, leprosy, &c.* Psoriasis annulata, lichen circinatus, and scabies purulenta, are of daily occurrence, and happily they are easily cured by the topical remedies in common use, especially sulphur and blue ointment; these are invaluable, but the Chinese do not possess them, and are ignorant of their use as external applications. The most formidable cutaneous disease among the inhabitants in the south, is the *leprosy*; which is regarded with horror as an incurable and contagious disease. In Canton, there is a lazaretto supported by the government, and capable of holding several hundred persons. It is chiefly used as an asylum for poor outcast lepers, who receive daily small allowances of rice for their support, but are permitted at the same time to wander about the streets to the great annoyance of shop-keepers and passers by, from whom they solicit alms. Although this lazaretto was intended originally to seclude its inmates from society, yet through mismanagement, it not only does not effect this object, but through the connivance of the proper authorities, the police make a practice of extorting large bribes from the rich, who, if discovered to be affected with this disease, are seized and threatened to be put into that place of filth and contagion, unless they pay handsomely for the exemption. The demand is paid, and their names enrolled in the books as being there, which with a ticket they receive, prevent any further molestation. Leprosy is regarded as so unclean and contagious a disease, that when a family or a branch of a family, is infested with it, it shuts them out from all direct intercourse with their relations and friends. Thus a father banishes his child, and the children their parent, for they dare not eat or live with him, lest they also should be contaminated; and thus these poor creatures are avoided by all and pitied by none. Besides the lazaretto, there is a part of the city appropriated for the lepers, who there live and trade together, not daring to intermarry with others. I have been informed by

good authority, that while the severest prohibitions of commissioner Lin were in force, that these people bought and sold opium with great profit, and without any danger of detection. Leprosy is undoubtedly an hereditary disease, but whether it is really contagious I cannot determine. The Chinese affirm that it is, and act accordingly. It is said to become mild in the third generation, and to run itself out in the fourth. A child may become leprosy when the parents are apparently free from any taint, and it is therefore a matter of great importance and anxiety to determine this point. The common mode of doing this, is to call in one of the police connected with the lazaretto, who from long experience is qualified to judge; or the suspected person is placed in a dark room where some nitre is burning; if the complexion changes to light blue it is not leprosy, if it remain unchanged of a reddish hue it is. Another mode is to take the person to a shop and expose the face or diseased part to the large blaze of a refining furnace, when if it remains a dullish red, it is the leprosy.

To prevent any children being inoculated with this dreadful malady, the government orders two police men from the lazar house to examine all the children who present themselves for vaccination to Hequa, who was initiated into this art by the late Dr. Pearson. If there is any suspicion of leprosy the child cannot be vaccinated. Want of time forbids me to compare the leprosy of the Chinese with that of the Jews, Arabs and Hindoos; I shall only therefore describe the symptoms as met with in the natives of this, and its two neighboring provinces Kwángsí and Fukien. Beyond them this disease does not appear to extend; this is accounted for by the Chinese by these being lower and more damp than the other provinces. I hope more extended observations will throw light upon this point. It is reasonable to suppose from the fact that this disease is unknown in Europe, and in temperate or frigid zones, that its no further progress towards the north, may be accounted for by the intenser cold of the other provinces in winter. However, whatever may be the cause, the fact seems to be established that the leprosy in China is confined to the southwest provinces. Not one case was seen at Chusan. The first appearance of the disease is a red spot appearing either on the face, body or legs—most frequently on the face. This gradually spreads to a patch which is usually round, or in streaks. Sometimes these patches unite, and in other cases they are distinct and numerous. On examining this patch the integument feels thickened, is elevated, and of a dull reddish hue; the skin looks stretched,



and is very similar in many cases to the inflamed skin from a blister, before the cuticle is raised by the effusion of serum; in others it is smooth and shining. On pricking it, instead of any limpid fluid issuing as might be supposed from its appearance, blood flows. The ears soon become swollen, thick, and permanently red; usually the affected part loses its sensibility, and if the disease advances, the hair falls off from the eyebrows and head, the tendons of the hand or feet contract, and the skin ulcerates and discharges a thin purulent secretion. In the worst cases there is sometimes much swelling of the extremities, with the toes or fingers ulcerated off. The distinguishing characters of the leprosy is the thickened integument, the reddish hue, elevation of the patches, and its invariable tendency to spread. The children of leprous parents are at once recognized by the coarse thickened expansion of the features, a broad nose, large ears, and a dry shriveled skin on the arms and legs. The Chinese consider the disease to be a poisonous breath or wind that has entered the body, and profess to distinguish thirty-six kinds, but these include some forms of lichen psoriasis, scabies, and syphilis, and some mere varieties of the same disease.

The true leprosy is believed to be incurable. And although the quacks in their placards boast of their success, no intelligent person places the slightest confidence in what they affirm. In order to try the effect of remedies, I took three persons with this disease into the house. One was a young man, a student, who was brought to be cured of what is called *hiue sien*, or the bloody lichen, which in some respects resembles the leprosy, but it does not spread and is curable. The true nature of the disease was soon apparent, for the patch on his forehead spread to the eyebrows and nose, and soon the legs were similarly affected. The liq. arsenicalis was a long time administered, and topical applications, as the white precipitate of mercury, blue ointment, sulphur, chloruret of sulphur, &c., were used, and alterative medicines and saline aperients given internally, but all of no avail. A boy similarly diseased, was much benefited for a time by the above line of treatment, but the disease quickly returned, and was worse than before. Another man was taken in, but the other patients being certain of its nature, they all threatened to go home if he remained; of course he was dismissed, but everything he had touched was looked upon with suspicion, so strong is the aversion and dread of this disease. The use of remedies will be persevered in, with the hope that something may yet be discovered to lessen this evil.

*Ascites from enlarged spleen.* Two cases, one a female, have been treated for this disease in the house, and I now only refer to them to show the caution that is required in administering mercurial preparations internally. They both took hyd. cu. cretæ five gr. each day with *aperients*, and yet on the third day they were salivated; the woman severely, the man slightly. The former had hemorrhage from the gums with large secretion of saliva, and a little ulceration of the mouth for five days, and although much alarmed, remained till the ascites diminished one half. The latter, with only a small increase of saliva, no ulceration or hemorrhage, was afraid, and he went home. Other cases also clearly indicate that the Chinese cannot bear calomel or any other oxide of mercury in repeated doses; once every other day can be borne with benefit. General bleeding also and drastic purgatives must be dispensed with in treating the Chinese. There is a greater susceptibility to the influence of all medicinal agents than with those of a more temperate zone and sanguine temperament.

*Wounds.* These for the most part have been superficial or affecting the extremities. One lad falling upon some crockery received a severe wound on the lower half of the thigh, dividing a large portion of the muscles on the outer side, but happily did not injure the femoral artery. A native surgeon refused to cure the patient under \$12 before commencing his treatment; the father therefore was loud in my praise for healing it so quick and for nothing. The praises of the Chinese are not to be despised, but sad to say they are often insincere, though probably not in this instance.

*Extirpation of a cancer.* A female aged 50, mother of five children, admitted 2d Aug., with schirrus of right breast. The whole breast was one solid mass of cancerous disease of 3 years' growth; the integuments anteriorly were ulcerated slightly with an unoffensive puriform discharge. There was no pain except occasionally darting pains running up to the shoulder. The tumor was oblong, directed outwards and forwards, about 7 inches in length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and appeared to be about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  thick. The integuments around were healthy, free from all tubercular deposits, and the glands in the axilla not larger than is usually the case in any irritation of the arm, or surrounding parts. Her health was unaffected, and her countenance and spirits cheerful. As the removal of the breast was urgently solicited, both by herself and husband, and as there was no symptoms to disallow the operation, it was accordingly performed on the 5th August, assisted by Drs. Lockhart, Anderson, and Young, of whom the former (Dr.

A.) has long been on the committee, and proved himself at all times a warm friend of the Society. She bore the operation well, the wound healed perfectly, and happy and thankful she returned in the beginning of September, to her family and friends. Her husband was unceasing in his kind attentions to her, both during the operation and subsequently, and it is due to her to state that her courage and patience throughout was admirable. For several months afterwards I received tidings of her continued good health, but was grieved in lately hearing that she had had a severe attack of acute bronchitis, similar to one she had had some years previously, and of which she died in a few days. The tumor was found to be entirely eradicated; it was fifteen inches long in the longitudinal circumference,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in the transverse circumference, and about three inches thick. On cutting into it, it was found to be carcinoma throughout, with superficial ulceration externally.

*Removal of a fibrous tumor.* A man whose name was Tsien, and his family Liáng, of 60 years of age, belonging to this district, unmarried, a fisherman by trade, was admitted on January 1st, with a large pendulous tumor from the right side of his face, of an irregular oval shape, greatly distorting his countenance, and rendering him an object both of curiosity and pity. After stating that it began 30 years ago, and has gradually increased to the size of the pumelo fruit, his own account went on to say that, "On the 8th month of this year, an abscess formed about the size of a lichi, with much itching and pain; it soon burst and offensive matter ran out unceasingly day and night. No one dared to approach me, and I felt in the highest degree miserable. Hearing my nephew say that an illustrious foreign doctor had established a hospital at Macao, and administered medicine gratuitously, I immediately came to request the doctor to manifest his benevolence to me; having examined the disease with his own hands, and taken me under his care, such favor is like making me a new man."

The tumor was about the size of an infant's head, dragging down the integuments of the face. The base could be felt attached to the buccinator muscle. On the lower half anteriorly was a sinus leading into a large cavity discharging very fetid pus. The constitution seemed feeble from the harassing nature of the disease, but as there was no decided objection to the operation, it was performed on the 4th, assisted by Dr. Lockhart. The integuments were without difficulty dissected back, the base of the tumor exposed, and

easily and quickly removed. A large vein, a branch of the external jugular, bled profusely for two or three moments, but there was very little arterial hemorrhage, two small arteries only required tying. When all bleeding had ceased, the flaps were brought together by sutures and sticking plaster, and with the exception of a small abscess which formed at the inferior portion of the wound, everything went on favorably, and on the 28th of the same month, he was discharged perfectly well, and without any disfiguration of the features. The tumor was of a fibrous nature, with a large secreting abscess in its centre degenerating the tissue around. It weighed a little more than one pound.

*Severe accidents.* The second day of the second moon in China is commemorated with much rejoicing as the birthday of the household deities. At an exhibition at the temple in Makok, dedicated to the Queen of Heaven, the goddess of sailors, owing to the immense crowd, a part of the wall gave away, and heavy masses of granite fell upon those who were standing below. One man died from injury to his head, and three others were brought to the hospital. The most important case was a young man, a carpenter, aged 26, belonging to a village in the country, who had a compound fracture of both bones of the arm, with the head of the radius dislocated forwards, with much extravasation of blood and injury to the soft parts. There were also superficial wounds of the face and legs. The inflammation and irritative fever were very severe, and were kept under as much as possible by free leeching, fomentations, aperient febrifuge medicines, a good position, and perfect rest. When the inflammation and swelling of the arm was somewhat subdued, extension and counter-extension was again made, and splints applied to the arm placed in a half prone position. What effused blood could not be absorbed suppurated, and discharged itself just above the head of the radius, the soft parts having been there contused. As the discharge was considerable and pain great, bread poultices were used twice a day surrounding the elbow joint, which from their moisture and warmth gave great relief. The patient was kept on low diet, and perfect rest of body and arm constantly maintained. Improvement was daily manifest, till on one night, having a necessity to move, and not being able to awake his attendant, he unfortunately fell on the floor; hearing his groans, I immediately went to him; he was put to bed with care, and splints and bandages re-applied. The next day all his symptoms were aggravated: inflammation and suppuration in and about the elbow-joint were much increased, but by the

continuance of the same treatment as before, the arm gradually re-assumed its quiescent state, fever subsided, and the arm dressed but once a day. The poultices were dispensed with, and the patient allowed a more nourishing diet. Matter continued to discharge from the sinuses, which gradually got thinner and thinner till it became pure synovia; one had direct communication with the joint, the other with the integuments around. The latter soon closed, but the former remained open until within a week of his discharge. It was impossible to exert any pressure upon the head of the radius without endangering the skin which covered it, it was therefore allowed to remain in its position. For a month after admission the fractured bones were still loose, and a small part of the ulna at its middle half being exposed, was cut off, as its ragged edges wounded the skin. The fractured extremities ultimately united, and at the end of two and a half months after his admission, he was discharged with a partial use of the elbow-joint, and probably will ere long possess some power of rotating the hand. On more than one occasion there seemed no other prospect of saving his life than by amputation; and I attribute the cure to the healthy lymphatic temperament of the individual, and the perfect rest of the arm.

In drawing this report to a close, I cannot forbear mentioning that it has been an object to keep constantly in view the two-fold object of the Society, viz., to "Heal the sick, and to say to them that the kingdom of God is come nigh unto you," as our Lord Jesus Christ commanded his disciples. The moral improvement of the patients has not been such as could be desired, but it has not altogether been neglected. Suitable portions of holy Writ, and select tracts, have been freely distributed, especially to the in-patients, who have for the most part read them with care; and to whom frequent occasions have been improved to explain the nature and importance of the truths they teach; and what is said to them of the vanity and wickedness of idolatry, and the holy doctrines of the Bible, if not believed, have at least been received with attention and respect. The native assistants who are in training to practice ultimately upon their own countrymen, with the light which the sciences of the west afford to them, will it is devoutly hoped, prove useful characters in this new era of China's political history. And every friend to the advancement of science and Christianity in this land, has now ample opportunity to assist in enlightening and benefiting the largest and most ancient kingdom in the world.

Register of the number and classification of diseases from July 1st, 1841, to September 30th, 1842.

<i>Diseases of the eye.</i>		<i>Diseases of the ear.</i>	
Catarrhal ophthalmia -	105	Inflammation of eustachian tube	8
Chronic ophthalmia -	154	Otorrhœa - - - -	17
Do. with vessels projecting over cornea - - -	60	Otalgia - - - -	12
Purulent ophthalmia -	5	Deafness - - - -	15
Ophthalmia tarsi - -	48	Loss of tympanum from punc- ture - - - -	5
Simple acute conjunctivitis	87	Total	57
Simple chronic Do.	71	<i>Diseases of the face and neck.</i>	
Entropium - - - -	56	Ulceration and perforation of the palate - - - -	11
Ectropium - - - -	6	Aphonia - - - -	6
Lippitudo - - - -	20	Cynanche tonsillaris - - -	4
Trichiasis and distichiasis	64	Laryngitis, chronic - - -	2
Granular lids - - -	68	Lupus of the face - - -	5
Abscess of lachrymal sac -	7	Inflammation of the parotid gland - - - -	1
Fistula of lachrymal sac -	5	Scrofula, enlarged glands of neck - - - -	31
Epiphora - - - -	10	Enlarged thyroid gland - -	3
Ptosis - - - -	4	Epistaxis - - - -	2
Ulcers of the cornea -	25	Total	65
Foreign substances imbedded in the cornea - - -	6	<i>Diseases of the vascular system.</i>	
Punctured wounds of cornea	3	Hypertrophy of the heart	9
Prolapsus of the iris - -	5	Palpitation of the heart -	16
Staphyloma - - - -	35	Aneurism of external iliac	1
Conical cornea - - -	7	Varicose veins - - - -	14
Nebulae - - - -	46	Total	40
Albugo - - - -	51	<i>Diseases of the nervous system.</i>	
Leucoma - - - -	38	Paralysis of motor or sensor nerves - - - -	18
Pterygium - - - -	48	Hemiplegia - - - -	4
Enlarged carunculus -	9	Paraplegia - - - -	2
Ecchymosis from a blow -	4	Neuralgia - - - -	12
Iritis - - - -	5	Total	36
Hypopium - - - -	2	<i>Diseases of the respiratory organs.</i>	
Obliteration of the pupil -	18	Bronchitis acute - - -	8
Synechia anterior and poste- rior - - - -	12	Do. chronic - - - -	44
Cataract, complete - -	45	Asthma - - - -	35
Do. incipient - - -	28	Dyspnœa - - - -	18
Amaurosis, complete -	10	Chronic cough - - - -	93
Do. partial - - - -	22	Hæmoptysis - - - -	29
Glaucoma - - - -	11	Hæmatemesis - - - -	1
Dropsy of the eye - -	4		
Impaired vision - - -	26		
Loss of one eye - - -	35		
Do. of both eyes - - -	23		
Total	1288		

Phthisis - - - -	16	Leucorrhœa - - - -	9
Catarrh - - - -	38	Inflammation and ulcers of	
	Total 282	pudenda - - - -	5
<i>Diseases of the abdominal organs.</i>		Retention of placenta - -	1
Dyspepsia - - - -	71	Abortio - - - -	2
Diarrhœa - - - -	56	Prolapsus ani - - - -	5
Dysentery - - - -	12		Total 317
Constipation - - - -	16	<i>Cutaneous diseases.</i>	
Colic - - - -	45	Acné - - - -	3
Gastrodynia - - - -	34	Tinea capitis - - - -	17
Disordered liver - - - -	7	Scabies - - - -	210
Jaundice - - - -	10	Lichen - - - -	136
Chronic inflammation of caput		Psoriasis - - - -	180
coli - - - -	1	Leprosy - - - -	28
Ascites - - - -	14	Lepra vulgaris - - - -	15
Worms - - - -	8	Impetigo - - - -	3
Enlarged spleen - - - -	11	Herpes - - - -	8
Hernia inguinal - - - -	28	Ecthyma - - - -	5
Do. scrotal - - - -	10	Eczema - - - -	15
Do. umbilical - - - -	2	Erysipelas - - - -	29
Do. inguinal strangulated,		Bullæ - - - -	1
reduced by taxis - - - -	1	Prurigo - - - -	10
	Total 326	Urticaria - - - -	6
<i>Diseases of the generative</i>		Syphilitic tubercles - -	27
<i>and pelvic organs.</i>		Discoloration of skin - -	12
Hernia humoralis - - - -	12	Thickening and hardening of	
Indurated enlarged testes	14	the integuments - - - -	28
Soft enlarged testes - - - -	8		Total 739
Urinary calculus - - - -	1	<i>Diseases of the bones.</i>	
Stricture of urethra - - - -	6	Inflammation and disease of	
Enlarged prostate gland - - - -	8	elbow-joint - - - -	14
Retentio urinæ - - - -	5	Inflammation of the hip-joint	2
Incontinentia urinæ - - - -	3	Do. and disease of	
Phymosis - - - -	9	knee-joint - - - -	16
Do. congenital - - - -	3	Inflammation of ankle-joint	2
Paraphymosis - - - -	4	Thickening of bone - - - -	7
Hydrocele - - - -	6	Periostitis - - - -	4
Do. congenital - - - -	2	Caries of dorsal vertebræ - -	1
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	24	— of lower jaw - - - -	10
Fistula and excrescences about		— of ulna - - - -	2
the anus - - - -	36	— of tibia - - - -	3
Gonorrhœa - - - -	34	— of nasal bones - - - -	2
Chancre - - - -	55	— of metacarpal bones	12
Bubo - - - -	28	Anchylosis of elbow-joint	3
Enlarged glands of the groin	18	Exfoliation of outer table of skull	2
Amenorrhœa - - - -	10	Exfoliation of clavicle - -	5
Dysmenorrhœa - - - -	8	Curvature of the spine - -	3
Prolapsus uteri - - - -	1		Total 88

<i>Preternatural and diseased growths.</i>		Boils - - - -	38
Malformation of thorax -	10	Lumbago - - - -	30
Nasal polypi - - - -	12	Fever intermittent - - - -	45
Tumors, encysted - - - -	14	— continued - - - -	54
— fibrous - - - -	8	— typhoid - - - -	4
— cancers of breasts and testis - - - -	7	Anasarca - - - -	29
— abdominal - - - -	3	Cachexy in children - - - -	12
— fatty - - - -	6	Debility from opium-smoking	36
Inflammation of mammae -	4	Death from swallowing ex-	
Cauliflower excrescences on penis - - - -	4	tract of opium - - - -	4
Excrescences on other parts	12	Secondary syphilis - - - -	19
Elongation of the lobe of the ear - - - -	6	Headache - - - -	18
Harelip - - - -	2	Total	1223
Frenum of the tongue divided	2	<i>Wounds, injuries, &amp;c.</i>	
Vascular tumor under the tongue - - - -	1	Wounds, lacerated - - - -	78
Vascular tumor growing from the roof of mouth - - - -	1	— punctured - - - -	37
Malignant bleeding tumor below the lower jaw - - - -	1	— contused - - - -	85
Malignant tumor over the trochanter major - - - -	1	— gunshot - - - -	7
Ganglions - - - -	16	— poisoned - - - -	5
Total	110	Simple contusion - - - -	75
<i>General and constitutional diseases.</i>		Ulcers arising from external injury - - - -	341
Rheumatism chronic - - - -	382	Fractures - - - -	6
Abscesses, acute and chronic	212	Old dislocation of femur - - - -	3
Ulcers - - - -	244	Burns - - - -	15
Sinuses in different parts	26	Scalds - - - -	10
Onychia - - - -	55	Mortification from wounds	6
Whitlow - - - -	15	Concussion of the brain - - - -	1
		Accidental amputation of finger	1
		Hemorrhage from the gums	2
		Contraction of tendons - - - -	12
		Inflammation and ulcers of feet from tight irregular bandaging - - - -	4
		Total	688

ART. VI. *Retrospection, or a review of public occurrences in China during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.*

THE present year, which is the twenty-second in the reign of Táu-kwáng—makes a new era in the history of China, and its records



contain both some of the darkest, and some of the most promising, lines in the annals of the celestial empire. The events of this year in this eastern part of Asia, like those lately enacted in Syria and other parts of western Asia, show in a wonderful manner the workings of His providence, who often mercifully brings good out of evil, making human wrath productive alike of man's happiness and of God's glory. When the imperial high commissioner, Lin, came down from the emperor, in the early part of 1839, to restrain and punish the barbarians, little did he or his master dream of what was to be the sequel. "The son of heaven," as the emperor proudly styles himself, was represented as weeping in secret over the black-haired race, on account of the miseries they were suffering from foreigners; and his commissioner swore he would never more see his master's face, unless he could first cut off the "poisonous flow"—the introduction of opium, and humble the rebels in the dust. The weeping and the oath may both have been sincere; but the policy of the imperial cabinet was bad, founded on wrong principles, and conducted by an improper agency. Hence it failed. Long ago it was foreseen that "China must break or bend." The latter alternative, after a manly struggle to resist the invaders of their soil, has been chosen. Otherwise, perhaps, the days of the Mantchous would ere this have been numbered, and a new line of princes have risen to sway the sceptre of empire. Honorable intercourse, not conquest, was the object of the interfering power. This being gained, the scourge of war was stayed and peace declared. Leaving our readers to speculate on the occurrences of the past year, we will close this volume with a recapitulation of the principal ones, noticing them briefly in the order in which they transpired.

*January, 1842.* At the end of the preceding year, the British forces under sir H. Gough and sir W. Parker were on their return from Yü'yáu and Tsz'kí, to which places they had previously gone to dislodge Chinese troops. *p. 179.*

*6th.* Commander J. M. Dicey, and others, from the late war steamer Madagascar, arrived in Macao, after having been more than three months in the custody of the Chinese.

*10th.* The forces at Ningpo visited the district town of Fung-hwá, to dislodge Chinese troops.

*12th.* At Canton, a manufactory of gunpowder was blown up by accident, causing great destruction to life and property.

*13th.* His excellency Yen Pet'iu, governor of Fukien and Che-kiang, was degraded for having failed to defend the city of Amoy, when attacked by the British forces. *p. 237.*

*February 1st.* H. E. sir Henry Pottinger, with his suite, returned to Hongkong in H. M. S. *Blenheim*.

*13th.* Mr. C. A. Challaye, the French consul, and two other French gentlemen, while on their way from Whampoa to Canton, were made prisoners by Chinese soldiers, and carried to the provincial city, where they were liberated by the imperial high commissioner Yishin and the governor Kí Kung. *p.* 120.

*16th.* The ports of Tinghái and Hongkong declared free, by H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary; and ample protection, under all ordinary circumstances, guaranteed. *p.* 119.

*March 10th.* The Chinese troops, between ten and twelve thousand in number, made an attack simultaneously on Ningpo and Chín-hái, and were repulsed with great slaughter. *p.* 233.

The British brig *Ann* was wrecked on the island of Formosa, having on board 57 souls.

*15th.* The British forces from Ningpo and Chín-hái attacked the Chinese troops at Tsz'kí, and took possession of the town. After driving back the Chinese forces from this advanced posts, they again evacuated the town. *p.* 496.

The 37th regt. Madras N. I. sailed for Madras. It was made a grenadier regiment for its services in China; the head-quarters and several companies were lost in the Golconda.

*21st.* Commodore Kearny published a notice to citizens of the U. S., warning them that in case of their being seized by the Chinese in smuggling opium, he could afford them no protection. *p.* 239.

*22d.* A public notice was issued by sir Henry Pottinger, to prevent the erection of any defenses below Whampoa. *p.* 182.

The U. S. frigate *Constellation*, 36, and sloop-of-war *Boston*, 18, arrived off Macao; the former bearing the broad pendant of commodore Lawrence Kearny. *p.* 238.

The flags of France and of the United States of America re-hoisted at the foreign factories in Canton—having been struck in February, 1839.

An interview was held, at the provincial city, between Yishán, generalissimo, and colonel de Jancigny, French commercial agent, Mr. Challaye, French consul, and several high Chinese officers being also present.

*24th.* The first number of *The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette* was published.

Kiyng was appointed to the office of general of the Mantchou troops at Canton, with instructions to proceed thither post haste.

27th. A'tsingá was ordered to remain at Canton in Kíying's stead, as Tartar general.

At the same time Kíying was appointed temporarily to the generalship of Hángchau in Chekiáng. The incumbent, Kímingpáu, was to await Kíying's arrival at Hángchau, and then repair to Peking.

29th. A committee was appointed, by H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary, to survey and mark out the roads, &c., in Hongkong. *p.* 240.

April 11th. Commodore Kearny proceeded from Macao roads, in the Constellation, to Whampoa, where she anchored on the 13th. The commodore's object was to communicate with the Chinese authorities of Canton, especially regarding the destruction of property and life there, the preceding year. *p.* 329.

Under this date (the 11th April), in consideration of the important position of Hángchau, and of there being at that city only one joint commissioner, Teíshan; the emperor was pleased to give to Kíying during his stay there as general, the seal of an imperial high commissioner. The disgraced minister Yílipú, and lieut.-general Hienling, were placed at his disposal, the former with the 7th rank; the latter as an imperial guard of the 4th class.

12th. The emperor granted a royal investiture to the king of Cochinchina. His majesty Minhmenh (Mingming) died on the 20th January, 1841, in the 50th year of his age, and 21st year of his reign; his successor is Thieu-fri. *p.* 344.

15th. Regulations for the British post-office published in the Hongkong Gazette. *p.* 240.

27th. A proclamation for the regulation of the currency of the island was issued by sir Henry Pottinger.

May 17th. The city of Ningpo was evacuated by the British forces, under sir Hugh Gough.

17th. The appointments of land-officer, surveyor, and acting colonial surgeon, at Hongkong were abolished by public proclamation. *p.* 296.

18th. The defenses of the Chinese at Chápú, in Chekiáng, were attacked and destroyed by the British forces. The lieut.-general commanding the garrison, Chánghí, was mortally wounded. *p.* 342.

23d. The British forces withdrew from Chápú, having first destroyed all its public buildings, arms, and ammunition. During their stay at the place, Yílipú was put forward by Kíying, to open communications (hitherto invariably avoided by the Chinese officers) with the English; and the place being so soon after left, the op-

portunity was not lost, of advancing Ylipú a little nearer to the rank and honors of which he had been deprived: he was raised to the 4th rank, and appointed acting Lt.-general of Chápú.

*June 2d.* H. B. M. troop-ship Belleisle arrived at Hongkong from England, bringing 800 men of H. M.'s 98th regiment, and 120 women and children.

*9th.* A public examination of the scholars under the patronage of the Morrison Education Society was held in Macao, at the residence of the Rev. S. R. Brown. *p.* 337.

*13th.* Sir Henry Pottinger sailed from Hongkong to join the expedition at the north.

The same day the British forces crossed the Bar, and entered the Yángtsh' kiáng.

*16th.* The British forces attacked and destroyed the defenses at Wúsung, along the banks of the Great river, where the river of Shánghái falls into it. The provincial commander-in-chief was here killed.

*17th.* Some of the lighter vessels of the expedition proceeded up the river of Shánghai, and destroyed other defenses.

*19th.* The advanced squadron appeared before Shánghái, and having first silenced and occupied its batteries, took possession of the town.

*20th.* A communication was again received from Ylipú.

*22d.* Admiral sir William Parker proceeded with two of the small iron steamers about 50 miles above Shánghái,

Sir Henry Pottinger, who left Hongkong on the 13th, joined their excellencies, the military and naval commanders-in-chief at Shánghái.

*23d.* The British troops withdrew from Shánghái, preparatory to an advance up the Yángtsh' kiáng.

*25th.* Sundry movements, of a revolutionary kind, occurred at Macao; but the general peace and quiet of the place were preserved.

*26th.* The French frigate Erigone arrived at Wúsung, in company with English ships of war and transports.

*27th.* Several Chinese came on board the Cornwallis, the admiral's flagship, off Wúsung bearing further communications of a pacific character from Kíying and Ylipú, but with evident intention of delaying the progress of the expedition.

*29th.* A light squadron of steamers, &c., proceeded from Wúsung to survey, and mark out the course for the large ships to ascend the Great river.

*July 1st.* The Phlegethon steamer, one of the light squadron, came down to Wúsung, and reported a free passage for many miles up the river.

*4th.* The Phlegethon again returned, and reported the river navigable for large ships far to the westward.

*5th.* Preparations were made for sailing—the army was divided into four brigades, and the squadron into five divisions. *p.* 516.

Under this date (the 5th), sir Henry Pottinger issued a proclamation in Chinese, briefly stating the complaints and demands of Great Britain. *p.* 511.

*6th.* At 8 o'clock A. M., signal was made for advancing: the 3d division moved first; the 1st followed it, the 2d, third; and then the 4th and 5th in their order. The Cornwallis led the way, sailing near the middle of the river, there about nine miles wide.

*7th.* The Queen's Road (Baptist) chapel at Hongkong was dedicated. This chapel was erected by subscriptions from the foreign residents and visitors.

*8th.* The squadron was off Fushán, where hills rise on each side of the river, called the 'river's teeth.' There were found some deserted fortifications. A partial eclipse of the sun occurred; at Peking the eclipse was nearly total.

*10th.* The Auckland steamer, which had been sent to Tsungming for bullocks, joined the squadron with a good supply.

*12th.* The squadron passed the town of Kiángyin—where the channel passing close to the foot of steep hills. an excellent point for defense was afforded, but made no use of by the Chinese.

*15th.* Some small batteries were taken, after little firing and no loss of life. This was at Chuenshán (or Chiishán) the scene of a naval contest between the Chinese and Mongols in the 12th century, when the former were completely routed.

The advanced squadron engaged some small batteries, which were soon silenced, and the Chinese fled in consternation. This was at Tsiáushán. The current here was very strong, with whirlpools, so as to make the passage difficult.

*18th.* An advanced squadron consisting of the Blonde, Modeste, Dido, and Queen and Nemesis steamers, &c., having anchored off Chinkiang, the great measure of cutting off communication by the Grand Canal was put in operation, all the known openings being stopped, and very many Chinese vessels held in blockade.

*19th.* Parties, from the advanced squadron, visited the Golden island. A body of troops from Húpe were seen encamped on a hill in the distance; but none appeared on the walls of Chinkiang.

25th. Hong-merchants, at the requisition of F'lipú, started for Chekiáng, to aid in conducting negotiations with the foreigners.

21st. The city of Chinkíáng, with its defenses, attacked by the British combined forces, who in a few hours, but not without considerable losses, became masters, the Chinese officers and soldiers being overcome and disappearing in every quarter. Of the British, the killed and wounded were 169; of the Chinese the number could not have been less than several hundred killed, including nearly all the officers with the town. The joint commissioner Tsí Shin, just arrived from Canton, and a general just arrived from Húpe, commanded outside the town, but would not stay to fight. Many of the Tartar garrison committed suicide. Their general Háiling was among the number. *p.* 512.

22. Messengers came again from the Chinese commissioners, Kíying and F'lipú, and received the same answers as before, that till full power was given to accede to the demands of Great Britain, peace was out of the question.

25th. A party that was on shore, at the residence of the late general, Háiling, found his remains, consumed by fire: his head charred to a coal but still entire. His imperial majesty subsequently conferred the following honor upon his servant.

The imperial will has been received as follows: Kíying has memorialized us saying, "I have learned that at the time Chinkíáng was lost, the general of the garrison, Háiling, together with his wife and grandson, all perished in its defense." Such loyalty and devotion are worthy of the highest praise! Let rewards beyond the usual scale be conferred upon him, and let Kíying dispatch messengers to make diligent search for the corpses of the said general, his wife, and his grandson, and have them coffined in the best manner. Let him also ascertain where the remaining sons and daughters are, and have them all conveyed back to the division [to which he belonged]; and having learned how many sons were left, let him, after they have observed the hundred days of mourning, have them conducted to an imperial audience. And after the war is ended, let the authorities of the place [where Háiling fell] erect a fane specially to his memory, where, also let the names of his wife and grandson be inscribed. Kíying has also memorialized us respecting the captain of cavalry, Tsiángyun, who drowned himself; wherefore let him examine and then inform the proper Board that rewards may be conferred, and let his name also be inscribed in the fane [with Háiling]. Respect this.

26th. Captain Kellet reported the river to be practicable quite up to Nanking, about 30 miles.

One of the bastions of Chinktáng was blown up, with 1250 pounds of *Chinese* powder. When the explosion took place, there was no report; the ground shook, and bricks and rubbish, &c., fell thick amidst the dense smoke (On the 21st, only two bags of pow-

der, each of 60 lbs. were employed in blowing open the northwest gate.) The object of the present explosion was to have an open access to the town from the station of the troops left at Chinkiang, who were quartered outside.

29th. Messengers came from the governor Niú Kien, bearing a long, and conciliatory communication. *p.* 569.

August 1st. Messengers went again from the imperial high commissioners, with their old terms, and received a corresponding answer.

3d. The squadron started on its course up the river, for the purpose of moving on Nanking.

4th. The advanced ships came before Nanking, where the Chinese were found as unwilling as unprepared for contest, and all their troops withdrawn into the city. White flags of truce were everywhere displayed, and messengers were sent from the governor-general, Niú Kien, with offers of ransom.

Cases of cholera, subsequently to the taking of Chinkiang, occasionally appeared among the troops of the expedition.

6th. The reconnoissance of Nanking was continued. Rafts of beautiful wood, and large stacks of good coal, discovered not far above the city.

8th. Ilípú, sent Cháng, a Chinese in his service, to announce his arrival at Nanking, and inquire about terms of peace.

9th. At this date the whole of the force destined to act against Nanking had arrived before the city, and the debarkation began.

10th. The ships, one after another, took up their positions so as to bring their guns to bear on the city, expecting it would be necessary to breach the wall.

12th. Kíying having arrived at Nanking, two officers from each high contracting party met to arrange preliminaries of peace.

An extensive reconnoissance was made, and the preparations for attack rapidly hastened.

13th. The imperial high commissioners report to the emperor the demands of the British plenipotentiary, and ask permission to conclude a treaty. *p.* 571.

13th. Another meeting was held on shore, and the desire for peace, by friendly negotiations, seemed more and more strong.

14th. Hienling, Tartar Lt.-gen., and Hwáng Antung, púchingsz', took the place of the previous deputies on the part of Kíying and Ilípú; the terms of peace were generally agreed to, and everything wore a more pacific aspect on the part of the Chinese.

16th All the terms of peace being agreed to, a conference between the plenipotentiaries was arranged for the 20th.

20th. An interview was held on board the Cornwallis between the imperial high commissioners, and H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary: this was their first meeting, and one merely of ceremony.

24th. The visit of their excellencies, Kíying, Ílípú, and Niú Kien, was returned by sir Henry and the commanders-in-chief sir Hugh Gough and sir William Parker. This interview, one of mere ceremony, was in a temple on shore.

26th. An interview was held within the city between the plenipotentiaries of the high contracting powers, for purposes of business.

29th. Treaty of peace between China and Great Britain signed by their excellencies, the plenipotentiaries, on board H. B. M.'s ship Cornwallis.

By this treaty, the Chinese are to pay \$21,000,000; to open the ports of Shánghái, Ningpo, Fuchau, and Amoy; and to cede to the queen of Great Britain the island of Hongkong. *p.* 514.

Captain Cecille of the French frigate *Erigone* arrived in a junk from Wúsung, just in time to witness the ceremony.

*September 3d* A party of British officers and others acting the barbarian in right good earnest, visited the "Porcelain tower." They went, (so the abbot testified,) with hatchets, and chisels, and hammers, and cut off and carried away large masses, doing no inconsiderable damage. For the reparation thereof the plenipotentiary ordered a sum of money to be paid.

8th. A rescript of H. I. M. to Kíying's memorial regarding the terms of peace, and assenting to them, was published to the empire. *p.* 629.

9th. News of the treaty of peace arrived at Hongkong by the *Sesostris*, from Nanking.

12th. The river at Nanking, for several days, overflowed its banks, inundating the country far and wide.

14th. This being the birthday of his imperial majesty Táu kwáng, a royal salute was fired by the British fleet before Nanking—with the Union Jack at the fore, the Yellow flag at the main, and the British ensign at the mizzen.

15th. Dispatches arrived at Nanking from the emperor, giving his assent to the treaty of the 29th ult. The steamer *Auckland* left at daylight the following morning, carrying major Malcolm, the bearer of dispatches to the court of St. James.

16th. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Macao, fourteen minutes past 4 o'clock P. M.



23d. News of the emperor's approval of the treaty arrived at Hongkong, 5 o'clock P. M., by the steamer Auckland.

28th. The anniversaries of the Morrison Education Society, and of the Medical Missionary Society, were held in Macao. p. 514.

October 8th. H. M. brig *Serpent*, capt. Nevill, was dispatched from Amoy to Formosa, to make inquiries concerning the crews of the *Nerbudda* and *Ann*. p. 627.

13th. The magistrates at Canton, by orders from their superiors, in pursuance of an imperial edict, issued a proclamation for disbanding the volunteer companies of militia collected in and about the provincial city for its defense. p. 575.

23d. H. I. M. ordered Niú Kien, the governor of Liáng Kiáng, and Techúpú, commandant of Nanking, to be degraded from their offices, and delivered to the Board of Punishments for trial.

November. In the beginning of this month, the following placard was published by certain gentry of Canton, for the purpose of exciting the people to resist the innovations of the late treaty.

A public communication from the gentry and people of the villages contiguous to Canton. "We have recently heard that the English foreigners are thinking of moving into this country to dwell, and that from outside of Canton along the banks of the river, and all the way to Honám they have taken plans and sketches, trusting to their power ere long to come and seize thereon. Now for the native Chinese and foreigners to mix together will indeed be a vexatious thing, in the highest degree annoying to the feelings; it is a matter which most deeply concerns every one of us, people and gentry, both in our families and in our estates, and is a thing that can by no means be permitted. If we estimate the people in the villages of Honám and Shánto (Fáti) there are upwards of 200,000 inhabitants; those in Great and Little Fúwei (near the French folly) cannot be less than 400,000; those in the villages along the banks at Lukpú are about 100,000; and those on the north-west (near Naishing) cannot be much under 500,000 people. If the English foreigners keep in their own sphere and do not come to dwell in the land, we, the gentry and people need concert no plans to oppose them; but if they come to reside here, we will instantly let it be generally known, that with united purpose and action we may at once get them away, and not allow a single person to remain, nor a streak of canvas to be seen: thus we shall allay the general displeasure. For, (as the classic says,) "heaven sees as the people see, and heaven hears as the people hear." (i. e. *Vox populi, vox Dei*.) This intimation is previously given, let every one be ready."

The preceding was followed up near the end of the month by a long manifesto issued in the name of an assembly of the people. p. 630.

13th. H. I. M. orders Teishan and Tsishin to be degraded and handed over to the proper Board for punishment.

14th. H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary announced, by proclamation, dated in Chusan harbor, that no English merchant vessels would be allowed to go to the new ports, "until the tariffs and scale of duties shall be fixed, and consular officers appointed;" of which due notice will be published.

21st. Sir Henry Pottinger arrived at Amoy, and had an interview with Iliang, governor of Fukien and Chekiáng. His excellency issued the following proclamations regarding the treatment of the prisoners on Formosa.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China, has, on his arrival at Amoy, learned, with extreme horror and astonishment, that many more than a hundred subjects of her Britannic majesty, who were wrecked in the ship *Nerbudda* and brig *Ann*, in the months of September, 1841, and March, 1842, on the coast of the island of Formosa, have been recently put to death by the Chinese authorities on that island, who allege, that they perpetrated this cold-blooded act in obedience to the imperial commands.

Had the unhappy people who have suffered on this occasion even been prisoners of war, taken whilst fighting with arms in their hands, their massacre (which is aggravated by a lapse of time of nearly a year) would have been a most flagrant violation of the acknowledged and well-understood rules and feelings which distinguish warfare amongst civilized nations, and contrast it with the sanguinary and inhuman practices and ideas of mere savages; but, when her majesty's plenipotentiary calls to mind, that the unfortunate individuals, on whom this foul deed has been committed, were inoffensive camp followers and seamen, who neither were armed, nor had any means of defending themselves or of molesting others, and who were specially entitled, as distressed and shipwrecked men, both by the laws and usages of China, to kindness and protection, the plenipotentiary has no language by which he can sufficiently proclaim the sentiments of abhorrence and detestation with which he views this lamentable affair, the recollection of which will remain as a stain and disgrace in the annals of the Chinese empire.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary has already obtained positive official proof, that the commands issued by the emperor for putting to death her Britannic majesty's subjects were drawn from his imperial majesty by the gross and merciless misrepresentations of the local authorities on Formosa, who, with the object of personal aggrandizement, basely and falsely reported to the Cabinet at Peking, that both the ship *Nerbudda*, and subsequently the brig *Ann*, had gone to that island, with hostile intention, an assertion not more lying and false, than manifestly absurd, since neither of those vessels were ships of war, or had, when wrecked, any troops or other fighting men on board of them. Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary now intends to respectfully, though firmly, submit the real facts of this dreadful affair to the special notice of the emperor, through the imperial commissioners and ministers, and to demand, in the name of his sovereign, the queen of Great Britain, that the local authorities on the island of Formosa, whose false and pitiless misrepresentations have led to the horrid event which has called for this proclamation, shall be degraded and (condignly) punished; and, further, that their property shall be confiscated, and its amount paid over to the officers of the British government, to be applied to the relief and support of the families of the innocent men who have been put to death on false and foul accusation. Without this just atonement her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary is not prepared to say, that the event which has occurred, and which it becomes the plenipotentiary's unwilling duty to report to her majesty's government, will not be the cause of a further serious misunderstanding, or that it may not even lead to a renewal of hostilities between the two empires, which would be greatly to be deplored, as involving this country and its people in fresh misery and evil, for the crimes of a few shameless and un-

worthy miscreants in power, who have, from base motives, imposed on their own sovereign. Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, however trusts, that the emperor will, in his wisdom, see the justice, as well as policy, of making the retribution which is herein pointed out; which is due both to England and China, and which will avert further calamity. That all persons may know the real state of the case, this proclamation is published in the English and Chinese languages for general information. God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steam frigate *Queen*, at Amoy, on the 23d day of November, 1842, corresponding with the Chinese date, 21st of the 10th month in the 22d year of T'aukwáng.

(Signed)

HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M. Plenipotentiary.*

PROCLAMATION TO H. B. M.'S SUBJECTS.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China, purposely refrained from making any allusion, in his proclamation of the 23d instant, to the European portion of the crews of the ship *Nerbudda* and brig *Ann*. The plenipotentiary imagines, that it must be already generally known, that, when the *Nerbudda* got into danger, the natives of India on board of that ship were abandoned by the master and mates of her, and also by an officer and a small detachment of her majesty's regiments who were proceeding in her to join the expedition. It now appears, that the natives remained by the ship for five days after they were thus abandoned, that they then landed on rafts under the guidance of the head and second syrang, that, in thus landing, some of the men (both camp followers and Lascars or seamen) were drowned or killed by Chinese who came down to plunder them, that all who landed were made prisoners the moment they got on shore, and confined in heavy irons, under circumstances of great cruelty, in small parties, and in separate prisons, for about eleven months, at the expiration of which period they (with the exception of the head and second syrang) were carried in sedan chairs to a plain, a short distance from the capital of the island of Formosa, and there beheaded in cold blood, in presence of the Chinese local authorities. It further appears, that there were altogether two hundred and forty natives of India (one hundred and seventy camp followers and seventy seamen) left in the *Nerbudda*, when her master and mates deserted the ship, out of whom only the head and second syrang have escaped with their lives, but it is not possible to determine how many were drowned, killed by plunder, died natural deaths, perished from ill treatment or starvation, or were beheaded by the Chinese authorities.

With regard to the brig *Ann*, it has been ascertained, that the fifty souls on board when she was cast away, of whom fourteen were natives of Europe or America, two or three Portuguese and Malays, five Chinese, and the remainder natives of India. The vessel was driven high and dry (at low water) on shore, about midnight, and the whole of the fifty seven individuals quitted her at daybreak next morning, and took possession of a Chinese junk which was lying in a creek or river near the spot, with the object of putting to sea in the junk; but the violence of the gale prevented them even making the attempt, and they surrendered, without even firing a musket, to the host of armed Chinese who had been assembled round them, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. They were instantly stripped, and marched some distance without a particle of covering, exposed to a cutting northeast wind. Two men died from cold, and several others dropped from the same cause and fatigue, and were carried on in baskets to the capital (about ninety miles from the spot where the brig was wrecked), where they were separated into small parties and put into distinct prisons in irons. Subsequent to this, the parties had little communication with each

other, but it is known, that they were all subjected to the most barbarous treatment, and were scarcely allowed sufficient food to sustain life. In this manner above seven dreary months passed away, when it was announced to the eleven survivors, including the two belonging to the Nerbudda (six natives of Europe and America, three natives of India and two Chinese, which latter individuals had been pardoned on condition of entering the service of the government of Formosa), that peace had been made; and they likewise then ascertained, that all the rest of their fellow sufferers in captivity and wretchedness had been put to death on or about the 13th of August last, on the grounds stated in the plenipotentiary's other proclamation.

Among the sufferers is Mr. Gully, a British merchant, who was returning to Macao from the northward, as a passenger by the *Ann*. It is not possible to account for the lives of the six Europeans and Americans, and three natives of India, being spared; but it is surmised, that they were considered to be principal men of their classes, and were intended to have been sent to Peking to be there executed. This proclamation is now published, to satisfy the great anxiety and interest which has been universally felt on the subject of it. It is superfluous for her majesty's plenipotentiary to record the deep and sincere regret and sorrow with which he discharges so painful a duty.

God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steam frigate *Queen* at Amoy, on the 26th day of Nov., 1842. (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M. Plenipotentiary.*

#### PROCLAMATION TO THE CHINESE.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China, announced in his proclamation under date the 23d instant, that a number of her majesty's subjects had been cruelly and causelessly put to death by the local officers on the island of Formosa. The plenipotentiary has now further to announce the following clear details which he has obtained from a few of the shipwrecked men, who have been sent over to Amoy, to be released agreeably to the treaty. On board the ship *Nerbudda*, which was wrecked in September, 1841, there were altogether 274 souls; of these, 29 were Europeans, 2 Manila men, and 243 natives of India.

All the Europeans, accompanied by 2 Manila men and 3 natives of India, left the ship in the boats as soon as she struck on the rocks, and thus exactly 240 natives of India were left behind. These men remained by the ship, which had drifted over the reef, and was lying in smooth water in Kilung bay, for five days, and then landed on rafts, without arms or weapons of any description. In landing some men were drowned in the surf, others were killed by plunderers who came down to strip them as they reached the shore, and the rest were seized and imprisoned in separate small parties, where they were left in heavy irons, with hardly any clothing, and a very small allowance of food, from which privations many died after great suffering. Of the whole 240 who left the ship on the rafts, only two men have been sent over to Amoy.

On board the brig *Ann*, which was wrecked on her passage from Chusan to Macao in the month of March, there were altogether 57 souls. Of these, 14 were natives of Europe or America, 5 Chinese, 4 Portuguese or Malays, and 34 natives of India. The brig was driven by the violence of the wind and sea so high on shore, that when the tide ebbed she was left dry, and the fifty-seven men quitted her and got on board a Chinese junk, with the hope of being enabled to put to sea in her; but this could not be effected, and they surrendered without having fired even one musket, or made the smallest resistance, to the Chinese troops that had come down to the spot. Like the unfortunate men in the *Nerbudda*, those who were in the *Ann* were stripped stark naked, and dragged in that state to the capital of Formosa, when they

were separated and confined in small parties, which had little communication with each other, but were all treated with extreme barbarity and almost starved.

Out of the fifty-seven souls who were cast away in the *Ann*, eight have just arrived at Amoy. Of these, six are natives of Europe or America, one a native of India, and one Chinese. A second Chinese is alive, and is said to have staid at Formosa of his own choice. It thus appears from the preceding details, that two hundred and thirty-seven persons belonging to the *Nerbudda*, and forty-six belonging to the *Ann*, have either been put to death by the officers of the Chinese government on Formosa, or have perished through ill treatment and starvation. These atrocious and appalling facts are not to be refuted or questioned, and, that all may judge of them, and contrast the conduct of the officers of the British government (who set all their prisoners free), this proclamation is made in Chinese. Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary trusts, however, that the emperor will yet make the only atonement that remains, and thereby avert further evils. God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steam frigate *Queen*, at Amoy, on the 27th day of Nov. 1842. (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M. Plenipotentiary.*

21st. H. I. M. orders Yishán, Yiking, and Wanwei, to be degraded, dismissed from public service, confined in prison, and condemned to death.

*December 2d.* Sir Henry Pottinger, H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary, arrived from the north, late in the afternoon, on board the *Queen*.

An invitation was circulated throughout the city of Canton for its citizens and gentlemen from other provinces to assemble at the Public Assembly hall to consult upon public affairs.

3d. The following rejoinder was published to counteract the manifesto of last month, and allay the feelings of the populace.

Whoever has studied the writings of Confucius well knows his words, "That the man who does not feel any anxiety about what is far off, will without fail have sorrow near by;" and again "Be harmless, and then you will be undisturbed." Whoever carries out these two principles of anxiety and harmlessness to their full extent, there can be no doubt, is prepared for every emergency. At this time, the patriotic gentry and people have unitedly led on and excited each other to protect themselves against the foreigners; and to prepare themselves for any affair that might happen before it came. They simply wish to remove every source of anxiety, however remote, and thus they probably expect to prevent all sorrow that may be near. Such conduct indeed bears the semblance of the greatest wisdom, but those who act thus have not examined very deeply, nor have they looked to the bottom of the matter. We somewhat suspect they have lost their harmlessness, and obtained instead an empty disquiet.

Now, for natives and foreigners together to enjoy a benevolence high as heaven, and subsist upon a kindness like the earth for thickness, cannot be regarded as violating the dictates of reason. Can it be supposed that every individual in this land always fully practices the requirements of virtue? Or must we also conclude that every English foreigner sets at nought the principles of common sense and reason? Have the patriotic gentry and people never yet heard what Mencius said? In the days of the eastern Chau dynasty, the state Tsú was still numbered among uncivilized and barbarous states, but he thus speaks, "Chin Liáng was a native of Tsú. He came northward to study in the Middle Kingdom, and among all those at the north who studied with him, not one could compare with him." We beg you who are learned seriously to consider this expression. If these English foreigners possess the military strategy which we know they do, it is not so entirely certain that they do not also possess literary rules. When

they were carrying on the attack against the city of Canton in the second, third, and fourth months of last year, can you remember one instance of their soldiers having disorderly murdered a man? Or, in all their successive enterprises and engagements in the provinces of Fukien, Chekiáng, and Kiángnán, can you call to mind one instance of one of their soldiers having killed a person against the rules of war?

Confucius has observed, "In my intercourse with men, whom do I traduce or whom do I laud? But if I do praise any, I have previously tested them." Now, if you will but observe the successive acts of these English, you will probably find that every act has not been so utterly opposed to reason, nor so completely against common sense [as you seem to imagine]. Their wish now to come up to the provincial city and dwell among us, must and will be made a subject of mutual deliberation, in which the feelings and desires of both parties will be amicably consulted, and after which both can live together neighborly. There is no evidence that they intend to come and by violence carry their point.

If, however, you suppose otherwise, can you imagine that the English foreigners, during the long time they have had intercourse with us, have had no spot, not even a foothold, on which to erect their dwellings, but that now they are compelled to put forth their strength and take forcible possession of this place, that they may have a quiet spot to reside in? Whenever a man of talents undertakes a business, he ought repeatedly to turn it over and reflect upon it again and again, in order that he may completely exhaust whatever is praiseworthy and good in it, neither injuring himself nor others, but accomplishing the whole without detriment to any one.

Now those who have set in motion and carried on this affair, have not merely acted upon what they themselves saw and knew to be true, but hearkening to rumors and dark surmises, they have acted thus impetuously and reckless of all consequences. They have assumed to themselves the name of the patriotic gentry and people, and have everywhere posted up their manifestoes. They have raised the cry, "Guard against the foreigners," but really they only wish to stir up commotion; they wish to be reckoned as those who quiet the people, but they are in truth no otherwise than public demagogues; every wise man thoroughly sees through their intentions.

We have reflected upon this matter, looking at it in all lights; there is, in fact, nothing to cause apprehension in the country, but these factious people themselves are trying to stir up a commotion. Where then is the use of making such a buzz about this affair? This is a public statement by the learned scholars of Canton.

*Note.*—This was pasted up in the Minglun Hall on 2d December, upon which day there was a public meeting there; many of the patriotic gentry and people seeing it, immediately left the assembly; while others were irritated to furious raving. Some said its sentiments were exceedingly proper and reasonable; and others praised the style as very nervous, and took copies of it away with them. Some there were who wished to tear it down, while others carefully guarded it, and would not suffer it to be destroyed. There were on that day not less than several thousand persons assembled at the Minglun Hall, all excited to the highest pitch of anger against the English; but on seeing this placard, they looked at each other in amazement, and full one half of them left the place.

6th. Their excellencies, the governor and lieutenant-governor, issued the following proclamation against what they termed the seditious assemblages in the Public Assembly hall.

Kí Kung and Liáng Páueháng, respectively governor and lieutenant-governor of Kwángtung, &c., &c., Hereby issue a clear proclamation to all the intelligent gentry that they do not listen to incendiary reports which may inveigle them. It is well known, that last year during hostilities, whoever of the gentry made out plans or devised schemes, which could be acted upon, that we selected and availed of them; and also whoever of the brave militia came forward to be drilled and exercised, that we then employed them to the uttermost. We have now respectfully received his majesty's commands, granting to the English his soothing kindness, and that trade may be conducted as before. All scholars, officers, and common people, ought therefore respectfully to accord with these arrange-

ments of his imperial majesty, and not promulgate different opinions and counsels. However, at this time, there is Ye Yungtsai and others with him, who have falsely taken upon themselves the name of the Public Assembly hall,\* and have secretly printed a public manifesto. They have endeavored to raise and organize troops, and to subscribe for and collect money, which is full evidence that they really mean to excite a commotion. Wherefore we issue this proclamation to all gentry, scholars, tradesmen, and people, that each of you most carefully watch over himself and his family, nor on any account listen to these seditious instigations, lest you involve yourselves in legal criminality. It is that we may quiet and allay the minds of people, that we, the governor and lieutenant-governor, now publish this special and clear proclamation. Whoever presumptuously disregards it, we shall instantly seize, and at the same time bring his offense to his majesty's knowledge. Do not therefore say that we have not told you beforehand. A special proclamation.

*Note.* This proclamation was pasted up in the Public Assembly hall. Ye Yungtsai is a native of the district of Tungkwan, upon whom the degree of master of arts was conferred by his majesty. On account of his age, 39, he could not go up to the capital, and therefore has not received, as has been falsely stated, the honor of a Hanlin.

*7th.* The minds of the people at Canton and its vicinity having become excited against the English by the instigations of some demagogues, they were led to the commission of many excesses. We have gleaned the following particulars from the published accounts.

During the morning of this day, a brawl commenced between some Chinese and Lascars, in which the latter being pursued by the Chinese, were compelled to retreat for safety into the Creek hong. The mob rapidly increased in numbers by the addition of citizens ready beforehand, it would seem, for the commission of any violence. They commenced their attack about 2 o'clock by tearing down the brick wall on the western side of the Company's garden, and by forcing the door into Mr. Murrow's house; this they pillaged of its contents. Two ladies staying in it at the time, were on the first alarm taken to Kingqua's hong across the Creek, from whence they proceeded in safety to Whampoa.

Early in the evening, the British flag-staff was set on fire, and burning upwards till the whole was on fire; a shout from the mob when it fell told their triumph. Meanwhile the British factory was fired, and the verandah, chapel-belfry and skylight were soon burning furiously—the calmness of the evening too made the sight a beautiful one. Intimations of the designs of the people, and danger of the foreigners, had been sent to Howqua before nightfall, but no efficient succor came, and such fire-engines as arrived were ordered off by the mob. The entrance to the Dutch hong was bravely defended by its inmates until the fire on both sides in the British and Creek hongs drove them out; five Chinese lost their lives here, but all within made their escape about 11 p. m. by the back passage. The three hongs were completely on fire by midnight, but as these were the same that were pillaged in May, 1841, comparatively few of the houses were tenanted; no one resided in the Creek hong, and only four firms in both the others. The first hong across the Creek was saved by the exertions of the servants and others in it, so that nothing else was burned.

The residents in the other factories were at first under no little alarm lest their dwellings should catch fire across Hog lane, but all apprehensions on this head ceased by midnight. Two ladies residing in the American hong went into Mingqua's hong early in the evening, but during the night the square was completely in possession of the mob. Most of the ringleaders, or those who appeared to direct the movements of the mass, satisfied with firing the British hong, endeavored to prevent the thieves from carrying away their plunder. In the morning of the 8th, the latter re-assembled and resumed possession of the square, and

\* So we translate Minglun Tang. This is the name of a hall in Canton, in which the people assemble to consult upon their grievances, and make their representations to the emperor or to his officers. There is such a hall in every city and town in the empire, and assemblies in them for political purposes are allowed by the Penal Code.

began to plunder the burning ruins; continued squabbles among the wretches for the possession of the dollars they had dug out of the treasuries covered the square with knotted groups of struggling desperadoes, until the forenoon. About this time, the police and hong coolies began to dispute the power of the mob; and by noon, a body of 200 troops appeared, who cleared the square of the thieves, and dispersed the rioters, after they had been dominant for twenty-four hours. It is said the Kwánglie appeared on the ground late in the afternoon of the 7th, but refused to risk an attack on the populace.

8th. Sir Hugh Gough arrived at Canton in the *Proserpine* steamer, but the attack on the factories was not renewed, and after a few days his excellency returned.

16th. The governor and lieutenant-governor threatened the public instructors of the department of Kwángchau with degradation and accusation at court, if they permitted any illegal gatherings at the Public Assembly hall.

19th. The following general orders were issued by his excellency lieutenant-general, sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. commanding the expeditionary force in China. Dated head-quarters, Marion, Hongkong.

The commander of the forces cannot allow this army to separate, without finally expressing the gratification which he has uniformly derived from its exemplary conduct. The warm anticipations which he had entertained on assuming the command, have been amply fulfilled. Patient endurance of fatigue and exposure in a warfare often harassing, steady discipline in the midst of temptations of no ordinary kind, and enthusiastic gallantry whenever a foe appeared, whatever his numbers or however strongly posted, have marked the conduct of this army. The happy termination to the war now severs the tie which united the lieutenant-general with his gallant comrades at Chusan, Kolángsú and Hongkong; with those who return with him to India, a brief space more will dissolve his connection, but neither time nor circumstances will efface the deep interest which he feels in the well-being and the honor of the corps and individuals that compose the army of China. With this assurance sir Hugh Gough bids them farewell.

By order, ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lt.-col., dep. adj.-gen. exp. force.

20th. Transports and ships of war, to the number of fifty and upwards, sailed this morning from Hongkong for India, carrying sir Hugh Gough and large bodies of troops on their return from the war.

31st. At this date, the citizens of Canton were regaining their usual quiet, trade was going on, and less apprehension felt of another outbreak. Most of the foreign residents had returned to their houses.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, by thus speedily terminating the war, opening the northern ports, and insuring a friendly intercourse for the future, secures to himself reputation and honors, which it is the lot of but few men to enjoy. To complete the work, now happily begun, there is requisite no small degree of prudence and wisdom. The agency, in these great movements, is human; the directing power, divine. The high Governor of the nations has employed England to chastise and humble China: He may also soon employ her to introduce the blessings of Christian civilization and free intercourse among her millions.













